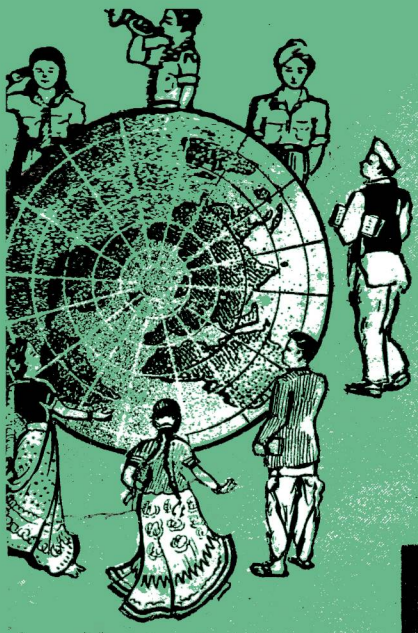


Sunshine

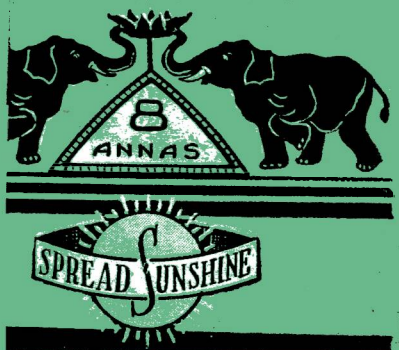
The Children's own Magazine

IVALI NUMBER

tober 15, 1954

he Festival of Lights
United Nations Day
Strange Animals of Australia
Balkan-ji-bari
An Army Career
Vorld News—Hobbies
Sports News—Stories
Games—Jokes
out and Guide News
rvels of Science, etc.

or: G. S. KRISHNAYYA



About Ourselves

How SUNSHINE came into being and why—is a story that appeared in our Inaugural Number. The messages sent by leaders, Indian and foreign, social, educational and political, and printed there stressed this urgency. We repeat here a few facts relating to our aim and policy. We also publish on the opposite page notices and business terms for the information of all concerned and we would invite attention to the various ways in which the spread and progress of SUNSHINE can be assisted.

Aim and Policy: SUNSHINE aims at providing our young people with reading material that is entertaining as well as instructive and inspiring, material that embodies some of the progressive features of boys' and girls' magazines so common abroad. The purpose is also to foster a world view while aiming at building up common loyalties and a common background of general knowledge among our children. India's many projects and the realization of Gandhiji's ideals demand men of honesty, self-reliance, tolerance and a cooperative spirit. Briefly, the emphasis will be on citizenship training made attractive and suited to the immediate needs of the home, neighbourhood, the country and our one world.

Contents: SUNSHINE will contain material suitable for all boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18, in particular, and for teachers and parents, in general, who are concerned with the welfare of children. The subjects will include stories, articles, hobby notes, household hints, health notes, things to make and do, science news, suggestions for social service, jokes and biographies from various fields. Hence the Magazine could be used as supplementary reading material in the home and classroom, providing not only additional reading practice, but also a fund of general knowledge—and which teacher and which parent is not glad to have his resourcefulness supplemented in dealing with adolescent youth? A full page is devoted for the stressing of "Service above self" and for the benefits of Scouts and guides.

The Present Issue: Twenty-five thousand copies of the Introductory Number were published on August 15, 1954, for distribution generally to all the schools and colleges, Ministers and Directors of Education, public libraries, and publishers of periodicals and newspapers in India. Their reactions have been helpful. Such guidance enables us to meet our readers' demands more fully. The regular subscription year commences appropriately with the Diwali issue, the present one, dated October 15, 1954. We hope pupils and schools all over the country will avail themselves of the services of this admittedly much needed periodical.

Indian Language Supplements: To meet public demand and implement our national policy, eight pages of interesting matter is provided in Hindi. This should be of value not only to the Hindi speaking child but also to the many children who are looking for something interesting and attractive on which to practise their newly acquired language ability. We should like to use this also as a feeler to find out whether there is adequate and immediate demand for other Indian language supplements. We request our readers, especially those in a position to place large orders for schools and libraries, to deal with this point.

Appreciation: A large number of letters have come from children, parents, teachers, preachers, bishops, diplomats, editors, professors, educationists, Rotarians, Scout officials and others, appreciating the inaugural number and the way the magazine meets a long felt need. Extracts from a few of them are given on the back cover. We desire our readers, Indian and foreign, to share with us their suggestions and reactions. How else can the magazine be made to youth's measure? While we are naturally grateful for this encouragement, we would urge the well wishers of SUNSHINE to *exert* themselves to see that this much needed monthly reaches as many children as possible.

Background: The editor's 25 years' experience as professor of Education, Divisional Educational Inspector and Inspector of European Schools in Bombay State, plus his three years ('48-'51) as Educational Attache in the Indian Embassy in U. S. A., might be some guarantee to parents and heads of schools of a progressive and effective approach. As District Commissioner of Bharat Scouts and as Rotarian in charge of Youth Service and International Service, he has had further experience in working for and with young people. Now as Principal of Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School in Poona, he continues to have the necessary contact with high school pupils.

There is no better Diwali gift than a subscription for SUNSHINE for your friend or child. It will be a reminder of your kindness every month. Till next Diwali it will bring him light and happiness!

DIWALI NUMBER
Vol. 1

OCTOBER 15, 1954
No. 1

SUNSHINE

PROGRESSIVE CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MONTHLY WITH A WORLD VIEW

Editor: G. S. KRISHNAYYA, M.A. (Madras), M.A.,Ph.D., (Columbia)
Till recently Principal, Govt. Teachers College, Belgaum. Formerly Educational Attache, Indian Embassy, U. S. A. One time Inspector of European Schools, Bombay State. Prof. of Education, Kolhapur and Mysore.

ADVISORY BOARD

Maharaj Singh
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education,

Anand
Editor of "Marg" and Author
Bombay

Krishna Hutheesing
Chairman, Society for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Bombay

Mohammed Mujeeb
Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Milia Islamia (National Muslim University)

Patil
President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee
Bombay

Yashodhara Dasappa
Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust
Mysore

Kumarappa
Retired Director of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

Padmini Sen Gupta
Writer and Social Worker, Calcutta

Parulekar
Chairman, Board of Directors, P.T.I.
Editor of "Sakal", Poona

E. T. Barrow
Secretary, Inter Provincial Board for Anglo Indian Education, Delhi

Shahabalam
Editor and Publisher "Educational India", Andhra

Vaidhia
Educational Guidance Officer, Bombay State

Pereira
Educational Adviser to His Eminence, Cardinal Gracias, Bombay

Statham
Head of Department of Political Science
Baroda University—M. P.

CONTENTS

		Page
About Ourselves	....	2
Announcements	....	3
The Editor Chats	....	6
ARTICLES:		
The Festival of Lights—Chandralekha		7
The Strange Animals of Australia		8
Jenner—the Conqueror of Smallpox		14
Beavers B. C. Borges		22
Balkan-Ji-Bari—Mumtaz Motiwalla		30
POEMS:		
The Breath of Life—C. W. D. Alwines		13
To SUNSHINE—Raman Kamat		15
STORIES:		
The Thief gets Caught—G. V. Pethe		10
A Tale of a Tail	....	16
Mr. Jowli finds his Umbrella		18
FEATURES:		
Around the World	....	9
Careers—II. The Army—Captain Ratnamberdutt Chandola		12
By You—Contributor's Page		16
For Scouts and Guides	....	20
Here and There	....	24
Our Mail	....	25
Let's Laugh	....	26
What's the News?	....	27
The Marvels of Science	....	28
Things to Make and Do	....	29
Penfriends	....	32
Sports News	....	33
Book Reviews	....	34

OUR

OUTSTANDING TEXTBOOKS

ON

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

Martin's "A Primer of Grammar and Composition" 4th Edition.
" "First-Step Grammar and Composition" 2nd Edition.
" "Second-Step Grammar and Composition" 2nd Edition.
" "Third-Step Grammar and Composition" 2nd Edition.
" "A Simple Course of Grammar and Composition" 6th Edition.
" "A Junior English Course" 7th Edition.
" "High School English" 4th Edition.
Turner's "A Senior Course of English."
Wren's "Simpler Parts of Speech" 37th Edition.
" "First Lessons in English Grammar" 16th Edition.
" "Beginner's English Grammar" 16th Edition.
" "A Simple English Grammar" 25th Edition.
" "Elementary Grammar on Modern Lines" 28th Edition.
" "A Shorter English Grammar" 7th Edition.
" "High School English Grammar" 35th Edition.
" "Progressive English Composition" 66th Edition.
Wren & Martin's "High School English Composition" 20th Edition.
Wren & Martin's "A Final Course of Grammar and Composition."
Wren & Martin's "High School English Grammar and Composition" 27th Edn.

K. & J. COOPER——PUBLISHERS——BOMBAY 4

SUNSHINE

Editor and Publisher: G. S. KRISHNAYYA
Assistant Editors: BERTHA C. BORGES
CAPT. R. D. CHANDOLA

Business Manager: MOHINI KRISHNAYYA
Circulation Manager: S. K. BAWA
Advertisement Manager: T. C. MOTILAL

FROM THE PUBLISHER—

To Educational Authorities:

Knowing how children yearn for reading materials outside their text books and how badly they need general knowledge and a world outlook, you will, it is hoped, strongly recommend this magazine to the schools in your charge and also make sure that the pupils get the fullest benefit from this progressive educative agency. Your suggestions and contributions will be very welcome.

To Schools:

This is intended to be a Schools' Magazine for the country. The best literary or extra curricular performance of pupils will be given space here, also helpful progressive ideas tried out in the schools.

Monthly or weekly school magazines will be placed on an exchange basis. Others will be welcome.

We will be glad to have 'SUNSHINE' reviewed in the school magazine.

The Editor would like teachers, heads of schools and pupils to regard this as their own publication.

To Advertisers:

Undoubtedly you will realize the potential value of this Home and School Magazine for publicizing your relevant commodities the country over. Apply to The Advertising Manager, SUNSHINE, Poona 5" for Contract rates, availability of space and any further information that you may require.

To Agents:

Accredited Representatives are wanted everywhere.

Agents and Institutions ordering six or more copies will be allowed 25% commission on net sales. Further details can be had on application.

All correspondence regarding agency rules, individual and bulk supplies, change of address, etc., should be addressed to "The Circulation Manager, SUNSHINE, Poona 5."

To Headmasters:

Here is something you can safely place in your pupils' hands; your teachers should be able to draw on the useful materials given here. You will need several copies to go round. Maybe your school can sell copies and secure subscriptions through pupils and add to your Poor Fund? Please pass on your pupils' reactions and comment helpfully on style, matter, etc.

Kindly state at once the number you need of this combined edition *and* of a possible separate HINDI edition.

To Our Friends Abroad:

We would appeal to our well-wishers and fellow-workers abroad to assist us in securing relevant source materials magazines and appropriate articles and stories. A magazine aiming at promoting a world view and international friendship needs also pen-friends, lists of individuals, schools, libraries, youth organizations and such other bodies as are responsive to this ideal.

To Scouters & Guiders:

Funds may be earned for the Troop, Company, Local Association or individual by Spreading SUNSHINE. For every THREE subscriptions of Rs. 5/8 each sent, scouts and guides will get Rs. 4/-. This is a NEW KHARI KAMAI IDEA warmly supported by the **Bombay Bharat Scouts,** as shown on the back cover.

To Contributors:

Contributions, preferably illustrated, are invited on such subjects of interest to high school pupils as Travel, Biography, Hobbies, Art, History, Science, Sports, etc. All contributions typed double space on one side should be addressed to the Editor, SUNSHINE, Shivajinagar, Poona 5. Manuscripts cannot be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Post Free Subscription Rates:

Single Copy	Rs. 0-8-0		
Yearly	Rs. 5-8-0	Sh. 13	$ 2.00
Half Yearly	Rs. 3-0-0		

All out-station cheques must include necessary banking charges.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Not the good of the few, not even the good of the many, but it is the good of all, that we are made to promote.

—*Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.*

The Editor Chats

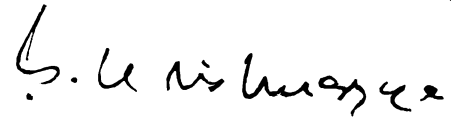
PARALYSIS THROUGH ANALYSIS

THE United Nations Day should be a reminder of the fact that men have advanced in their thinking from the family to the tribe and from the tribe to the nation and now from the nation to a world body.

India is taking an increasingly important part in world affairs, in Korea, in Indo-China, etc, and till recently, one of her illustrious nationals was President of the U. N. Assembly. It is necessary and advisable therefore for all young people to learn about this world organization and for all schools to provide suitable instruction. Flags and photographs, dramas and debates, pageants and pantomimes can bring home to children of all ages the oneness of humanity and the rich contribution that each can make to all. A symposium could be arranged, once a year at least, one or two from the different classes taking part and describing what U. N. is and what it has achieved through its various agencies.

The World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agricultusal Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Court are some of the agencies of the U. N. which have played a big part in recent history. There can be no doubt that in spite of whatever defects it may possess, (these, we hope, will soon be cured) it has been an agency that has often stood between humanity and disaster and has greatly reduced human want and suffering. We are nearer one-world government now. We have passed from dependence to independence and must now adapt ourselves to interdependence and strive, each of us, members of the UNO, to place on the altar of mankind gifts peculiar to our culture and genius. Union is strength. To India, as to the rest of the world, the message of U. N. Day is briefly that analysis can lead only to paralysis!

The message of Deepavali, like the message of U. N. Day, is the message of SUNSHINE. The spreading of light over areas of darkness is as much a part of our creed as is the developing of a global outlook. There are millions who are homeless today and in want and distress. Let us in the Divali season do our bit to relieve their need and brighten their lives. May this Divali serve to purify the hearts and enlighten the minds of people everywhere in India. In closing, we take this opportunity, then, to offer our warmest greetings to our readers and to wish that Deepavali may bring sunshine and happiness to every home!



THE FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS

CHANDRALEKHA

This year, on the twenty-sixth of October, [illegible] homes will once more wear the bright [illegible] "the new look." The outlines of buildings [illegible] be marked with tiny earthenware lamps [illegible]ering their message of joy and hope. Or, [illegible]morous garlands of lights, paper lanterns of [illegible] shapes and sizes, will brighten up the dark[illegible]ss of the night. For Divali or Deepavali [illegible]eans rows of lamps. Children will be running [illegible] over the streets and in front of their homes, [illegible]nding crackers whizzing up into the night [illegible]es, making strange patterns of light. Every [illegible]y and village will be a mass of merriment [illegible]d gaiety, for Divali is one of the most popu[illegible]r festivals, not only among the Hindus but [illegible]mong people of all communities. It is a [illegible]stival of good will and cheer and perhaps has [illegible]ore social significance than any other feast.

Diwali comes when the South-West mon[illegible]oon is over and the land presents a fresh [illegible]ppearance. It is also the end of harvest time [illegible]hen the rice is gathered and stored away. [illegible]nd so the farmers celebrate Diwali as a kind [illegible]f thanksgiving that the hard days of work [illegible]re over. Besides Diwali comes at the end of [illegible]utumn, just before the dark winter sets in. [illegible]he innumerable lamps which are lit repre[illegible]ent the hope of brighter days to come.

Legends of Diwali: There are many stories [illegible]onnected with the origin of Diwali, but they [illegible]ll have the same significance—the conquest [illegible]f evil by good, the triumph of light over [illegible]arkness.

It brings in the New Year for the Hindus. [illegible]or Rama was crowned on this day after he [illegible]ad returned victorious from Ceylon with his [illegible]ife Sita and brother Lakshman. Vikrama[illegible]itya of Ujjain, the greatest king of the [illegible]Gupta dynasty, who ushered in the Golden [illegible]Age, was also crowned on the same day, the [illegible]8th of Ashwin.

The fifth day of Diwali has special signi[illegible]icance. It is called the "Bhratriya Dwitiya." [illegible]Brothers and sisters exchange greetings. The [illegible]ister puts the "kumkum" on the brother's [illegible]forehead and prays that he may be immortal. The brother, in return gives gifts and money to the sister. Legend has it that Yama, the god of darkness and destruction visits his sister Yamuna on this day—Death literally taking a holiday!

How they celebrate Diwali

To the women Diwali means that a carpet of beautiful *rangolis* (or drawings) must adorn the entrance of every home. The lamps must be lit and new clothes bought for everyone. Houses are cleaned (Autumn or Fall clean-up). People meet and greet each other happily and gaily. Greeting cards are sent to friends and relations. It signifies like Christmas, the closer association of the members of the family and relations. The individual feels that he is part of a whole. It is symbolic of the basis of India's social life.

Diwali is also a very important day for the merchants. The worship of Lakshmi, the goddess of Wealth, is very popular among the business community. After the oilbath very early in the morning, merchants open fresh account books. They decorate their shops with garlands of flowers, gaily coloured buntings and lights. Lakshmi will come only to brightly-lit houses! Over the account books silver coins are piled up, topped with turmeric paste, kumkum and flowers, Puja is done to these coins as they are supposed to be the incarnation of wealth. No business is transacted but guests are hospitably entertained. This type of observance is popular especially in North India.

In the South, Diwali is celebrated in a different manner. In the morning all the members of the family have an oilbath, adorn themselves with new clothes and offer up prayers.

In Bengal, young girls light lamps and float them down the rivers. It is believed that if the lamps sink, things will not turn out to be favourable. The lamps must float on and on along the current of the river. Then will come

(Continued on p. 13.)

THE STRANGE ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA

GEOLOGISTS tell us that Australia is the oldest continent. This may seem strange because it has developed only recently. But it probably accounts for the fact that it has some of the strangest animals in the world. Some of these are the kangaroo, the koala and the platypus.

The kangaroo can travel at a speed of 25 m. p. h. taking hops of about 25 ft. The young, known as joyes are only ONE inch long when they are born and are suckled in the pouch in the mother's body.

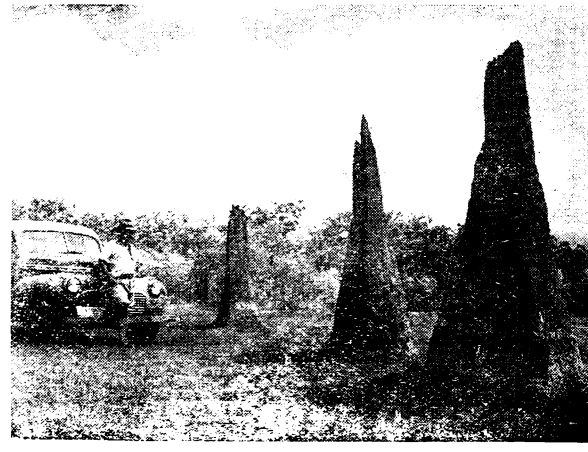
The kangaroo which is about as tall as a man and a biped does not walk but leaps like a frog. Its thick strong tail serves as a third leg when it has to stand. The mother kangaroo carries her young in a pouch in front till they are old enough to look after themselves.

The koala is the real, live 'teddy-bear.' These little animals live up in trees particularly in the eucalyptus tree. They eat the leaves of the eucalyptus and get even their drink from the same leaves. It would be rare to see a koala drink water.

But the strangest of Australia's animals is the platypus. It has the beak and webbed feet of a duck and lays eggs like any bird but walks on four legs and suckles its young—a strange combination of a bird and an animal!

The platypus is strictly protected by law. It is a living link with prohistoric mammals, birds, fishes and reptiles.

Besides these queer animals Australia has what are known as the Magnetic White Ants. There is a 30 mile wide patch in Northern Australia where you see giant ant-hills. During the "wet" season the ants cut up grass and store it in the central chambers of their homes and that is sufficient to last them through the "dry" months from May to October. They live in rooms round the central hall. The peculiar thing about these ant-hills is that they are always exactly north to south, i.e. the magnetic north and south. This fact has puzzled scientists, but it is why they are called Magnetic Ants.



The giant ant-hills of the magnetic white ants.

...erland

...Swiss Autumn Fair was held at ... from September 11 to 26. Every ... in Switzerland was represented. It is ...m to invite one foreign country to ... the Fair. This year it was India. ...an pavilion displayed industrial and ...ral products, cottage industries, ...fts and models, charts and drawings ...with the scope and aims of the Five-... river valley projects, community ...

...hirteenth of September was observed ...do-Swiss Friendship Day.

* * *

...ada

...The Canadian Government have decided ... 225,000 dollars for flood relief in ... Pakistan and Nepal. 100,000 dollars ... to India, 100,000 to Pakistan and ... to Nepal. The money will be spent on ... skim milk and drugs, both urgently ...ed in the flood stricken areas. The ...dian Red Cross will look after the ship-... of the commodities.

* * *

...goslavia

...Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia ...epted an invitation to visit India. Mrs. ... on her recent visit to Yugoslavia con-... the invitation to the Marshal on behalf ... Government of India.

GIFTS OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES on and for children are welcome from friends of children abroad.
SUNSHINE LIBRARY
POONA 5, (INDIA)

Earthquake in Algeria

The worst earthquake in North Africa's history struck the city of Orleansville 100 miles S. W. of Algiers in French North Africa at 1 a.m. on September 9 (5:30 a.m. Indian Standard Time) while the people were asleep. Police estimated that 1000 must have died and many more must have been injured. An avalanche of stones and rubble swept down upon the sleeping inhabitants. As people rushed out of their homes into the streets, the earth opened before them and they were swallowed up into its depths. Many villages, as far away as 100 miles east of Algiers were destroyed.

French Army units rushed to the rescue of the disaster-stricken people. An airlift began to evacuate them to Algiers and Oran.

The tremendous shock of the earthquake cracked even the 150-feet high Oed Fodda dam, which threatened to collapse and flood the city. Engineers immediately set to work to repair the damages. After a new shock ran through the town at about 11 a.m the same day, Orleansville seemed as though it had been bombed out.

* * *

TOP PRIORITY TO SANITATION

THE seventh session of the World Health Organization's regional committee for South East Asia in its recent conference at New Delhi urged for public health reforms in the countries of the region. Delegates from nine Asian countries attended the session. It was decided that the countries of the region should give top priority in their health programmes to environmental sanitation.

* * *

Chile

In South America, Chile will hold a Youth Festival in Santiago in January 1955. Young people of all South American countries will participate in this festival. The Preparatory Committee which met on March 22 in Santiago included delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay and Chile.

THE THIEF GETS CAUGHT

Retold by Shri G. V. Pethe
from the *Panchtantra.*

LONG AGO there lived two friends in a big town. Their names were Sintalent and Pureheart. Sintalent being idle, wandered here and there and learnt nothing. In fact, he turned out to be a good-for-nothing fellow. On the other hand Pureheart, being industrious and intelligent, became a learned man. Wherever he went, he was welcomed and honoured. In course of time, Pureheart became rich and Sintalent remained poor. He became ill-at-ease at the prosperity of his friend. But he knew that his friend, Pureheart, was a simple and godfearing man. He, therefore, hit upon a plan of depriving Pureheart of his riches. He went to him and said, "Well, friend, you are a great scholar and I am glad to see your success. But I fail to understand why you should rot here in this narrow field. Wide is the world and limitless are the chances for a man of learning and ability. Travelling gives a better outlook. Moreover, if you defeat learned men of other places in contests of cleverness, fame and fortune would be at your feet. If you are in need of a trusted friend, well, I am ready to accompany you in your foreign travels." Pureheart liked the idea and both the friends set out on an auspicious day. They visited many great cities and towns and everyone admired Pureheart for his wisdom and learning. Large sums of money were given to him and rich presents of clothing and jewels were offered to him. Pureheart honestly believed that Sintalent was his sincere and trustworthy friend, and whatever he received by way of gifts, he gave to Sintalent for safe custody. A few months later, after completion of their tour, they undertook the homeward journey.

Their way lay through a forest. Sintalent, being cunning said to his friend, "Look here, friend Pureheart, it is not desirable to take home all this great wealth. Your kith and kin will surround you and you will be required to spend money like water just to satisfy their whims. Let us, therefore, put most of this wealth somewhere underground in this forest and take only a small portion with us." Pureheart saw nothing wrong in this and agreed to his proposal. So they put the riches in a big pot, buried it in a hidden spot and went home.

THE TRICK

The same night, however, Sintalent returned alone to the spot and stole all the treasure. A few days later when money was required, both the friends went to the place and dug up the pot. But to their suprise they found that the pot was all empty. At this Sintalent raised a hue and cry, beat his breast and blamed Pureheart, saying, "Oh, rogue, you must have removed all the treasure in my absence to deprive me of my share. Give me my half share or I shall take you to the court." Pureheart was quite innocent and was at a loss to know how this had happened. He then calmly said, "Friend, what are you saying? You know that my name is Pureheart and such an unjust and criminal act will never be done by me." Then they fell out and they took their dispute before the King's Court.

The judge heard their case and asked them to produce witnesses. Pureheart said that he had no witness except his conscience. Then Sintalent stepped forward and said, "My lord, Your Honour will have to travel to the spot in the forest and listen to what the forest deities may say in this respect. They alone will be the just witnesses." The judge agreed to pay a visit to the forest next day.

In the meanwhile Sintalent went to his father and said to him, "Father, you know that all this wealth really belongs to Pureheart. I have stolen it from where it lay buried. Now you will kindly do as I tell you. Otherwise I am lost." The father, out of love for the son, weakly agreed to do what the son desired. The son said to him, "At the spot where the treasure was buried, there is a Shami tree with a hollow in the trunk. You should go and occupy this hollow now and when in the morning the judge visits the place, cry out from inside, "Pureheart is the Thief! Pureheart is the Thief!"

the judge and the other officers ... way into the forest. Sintalent then ... and said, "The sun, the moon, ... the fire, the sky, the earth, water, ... god of death, the day, the night ...—all these know man's conduct. ... appeal to the wood gods to ... name of the real culprit." And ... did he say these words than all ... voice saying, "Pureheart is the Thief! ... is the Thief!"

... struck with wonder and looked ... Pureheart. The judge who could ... it was considering how he could ... the real offender. In the meanwhile ... guessed the mischief. He collected ... leaves and twigs, arranged them at ... of the Shami Tree and set the whole ... fire. As the tree was surrounded by ... of fire, Sintalent's father rushed out ... from his hiding place. He was burnt ... head to foot. When the judge ordered ... explain how he happened to be inside ... he told the truth. He let the cat out ... bag. The judge was convinced that ... was the real culprit. And he ordered ... Sintalent should be burnt in that same

ORIENT LONGMANS

A HAPPY HOME HAS HAPPY CHILDREN!

ORIENT LONGMANS offer a wide selection of gift books for the DIWALI SEASON

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE
STORY BOOKS
PICTURE BOOKS
(in English and Hindi)

Beautifully illustrated and moderately priced, these books are sure to enchant and enthral CHILDREN of all ages.

For further particulars and complete lists of Children's books on all subjects, apply to Dept. 'S', Oriental Longmans Ltd., Post Box 704, Bombay 1.

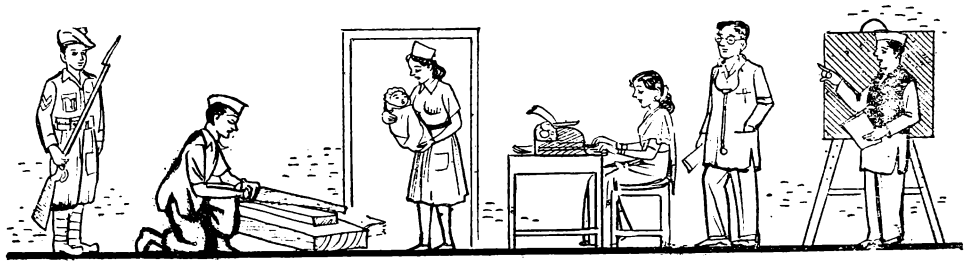
ORIENT LONGMANS LIMITED
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS

"Nothing good ever *happens:* it must be *caused* to happen."

DO YOU KNOW THAT....?

... easier to tame a wild tiger than one ... captivity

You can throw farther if you throw to the west.



Careers

2. THE ARMY

Captain RATNAMBERDUTT CHANDOLA (Rtd)

INDIA is proud to have the finest and the most efficient army in Asia. Our forces have won the admiration of the world by their matchless deeds of valour and heroism on various battlefields in both the world wars. In these troubled times when disorder and unrest have spread over the major part of Asia, our Army, perhaps the finest heritage we got from the British, is the deciding factor in maintaining peace and democracy in India. Since Independence, the Indian Army has done splendid work in Kashmir and during the police action in Hyderabad, and has earned the gratitude, respect and praise of the whole nation for its help in the hour of peril. When engaged in constructive work, such as earthquake relief, the grow-more-food campaign and the refugee evacuation, the Indian Army has presented an inspiring sight. Our Army put a stop to the tide of communal hatred that threatened to sweep over the whole country. Lastly, the altogether new role that our gallant troops—forming part of the Indian Custodian force —played in Korea, has proved to the world that they could fight as efficiently in the field of peace as in the field of war. Such is the glorious record of service of the Indian Army since Independence.

The Army Today

The soldiers in the past were to a large extent hired soldiers. They fought for their personal gain and owed loyalty to none. With the achievement of freedom, a shift of stress has been brought about. The character of service has now become completely national. As Shri Rajgopalachari rightly observed: "The face of every soldier in India now is more beautiful than it was, because handsomeness comes out of internal joy." Now the soldiers serve the country and as such there is complete harmony in their duty to their officers, to their profession and to their country.

Today, of all the professions, an army career is the most popular with the young people. In the olden days, soldiers obeyed without questioning the orders of their officers. The soldier today does not obey his orders blindly. He has to be explained why he has to carry out a particular order. With the attainment of freedom, the attitude of people towards the army has also changed. People now show considerable interest in the welfare and activities of the armed forces.

Cadet Training

An Armed Force is what its officers make it. The tone and discipline of an army rest mainly upon the quality of its officers. Hence, every care is being taken by the Defence Ministry to choose only the best men available and then to give them the best training possible. The establishment of a National Defence Academy near Poona with effect from January 1955 will fulfil the needs of our joint services—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. An officer has to organize and maintain discipline among the men under his command. He must understand their needs and difficul-

...es as well as maintain their morale. Above ...l. he must be calm under difficulties and ...angers and cool in judgment, quick in deci...sion, and must instil enthusiam and a keen ...ense of service and vigour in his men. His ...behaviour should be such as to foster close ...derstanding between him and his men. ...telligence coupled with balanced judgment, ...bility to make decisions quickly but not rashly, ...eadiness to take on responsibility, a keen sense ...f fair play and unselfishness in the administra...tion of his unit—are some of the qualities ...which are universally accepted as qualities ...hat go a long way to make an efficient soldier ...nd an ideal officer.

If you are keen on entering the Army, ...ontact the Recruiting Centre nearest to your ...me. There, the recruiting officer will give ...u all the information required and provide ...ou with the necessary literature and forms. He will also arrange for your free medical examination as to physical fitness, height, chest measurement, etc., according to the recruiting regulations and finally advise you regarding the particular branch of army service and training for which you are likely to be consid...ered. Much however will depend on your own ...kes, interests and qualifications.

DRESSWELL

at

'CRESSWELLS'

Clothes make a Man

Excellent Finish and Prices Moderate. (Special concession for College & School Boys.)

'Cresswells', Tailors & Out-fitters

East Street, Poona Cantt.

THE BREATH OF LIFE

By COSMAS W. D. ALWINES—Ceylon.

Breathe Fresh Air,
Breathe it deep;
'Tis nature's way
Your health to keep.

Breathe Fresh Air,
Breathe it deep;
There's nothing to pay,
It's always cheap.

Out in the garden,
You'll find it there;
Down in the meadow,
'Tis everywhere.

Open the door,
The window too;
Plenty of air,
Do let it through.

Germs of illness
Never do dare
Live in the lungs,
That breathe fresh air.

Breathe Fresh Air,
Breathe through the nose;
You'll train your lungs
To fight its foes.

Health and Strength
Always abound,
When you possess
Lungs that are sound.

THE FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS

(Continued from p. 7.)

peace and prosperity to all the members of the family.

Apart from all the mythological significance Diwali is celebrated as a social and national festival of free India. It combines, to some extent, in meaning and manner of celebration, Christmas and New Year of the West.

Be prepared

FOR ALL EMERGENCIES

FIT

GOODYEAR

CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES

"The Cyclists' Choice"

CT3

TO SUNSHINE

...shine! Thou so gay and bright
...ome to lead us to life and light.
...art leaps up with joy serene and pure,
...or pen to express it are but short and
...poor.
...welcome, thou! the darling of the
...ild.
...e for us is so deep and wide:
...ee we cry—For thee we weep and sigh.
...ee our dance—For thee our song.
...ee we leap or die!

RAMAN KAMAT.
Baria High School, Alibag

EDUCATIONAL INDIA

Masulipatam

Editor: **Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya**
Mg. Editor: **M. Seshachalam**
Subscription Rates:
Inland Rs. 4/8

...do-Ceylon Talks

...elations between India and Ceylon have ...proved as a result of the talks in Delhi of ...two Prime Ministers and a step forward ...been taken in making a human and ...ly approach to international problems.

THE TEACHER

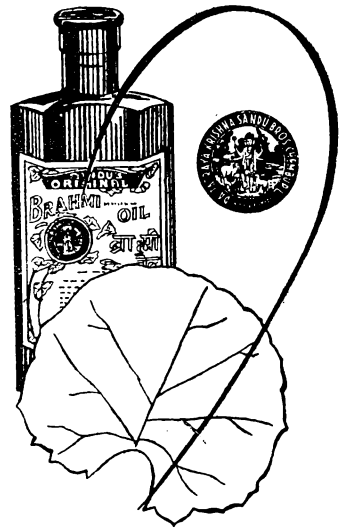
Edited & Published by

D. Hari

ERNAKULAM

...S. Aid to India

...f the total aid set apart by the United ...for foreign Countries for 1954-55, India ...get 32%. In 1953-54 India received ...of the total U. S. Aid Funds.



SANDU ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL

Specific For

HEADACHE, BURNING OF THE EYES, INSOMNIA, HYSTERIA, AND OTHER MENTAL TROUBLES; HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS IN FALLING AND GREY HAIR

DATTATRAYA KRISHNA SANDU BROS. CHEMBUR, LTD.

Factory & Head Office

Chembur, Bombay 38

BY YOU

Prizes are offered for short-stories and articles. These must be typed or written neatly on one side of the paper only and sent to: The Editor, SUNSHINE—Poona 5.

SUNSHINE reserves the right to cut and edit manuscripts when necessary. All contributions must have the name, address and age of the sender very clearly written.

A TALE OF A TAIL

From Maharashtrian Folk Lore

DAYA KRISHNAYYA (13)
St. Mary's School, Poona

A great many years ago in the hilly country of the Marathas, there lived a sacred monkey named Balu.

One bright day Balu was feeling most energetic and full of pleasant thoughts. He saw beauty in everything, even in the smooth round pebbles which he had not even glanced at before. Living in a village he had plenty of nature around him to admire.

"What a fine day for a picnic beside the river!" he thought, and decided to go and invite his friends, Dhondu and his sister Shanta, to join him. On the way he saw some wild rose bushes. "Those would make a lovely *veni* for Shanta", he thought to himself and started to pick a few. But as he stretched his hand out to get a beautiful bud from under the bush, his swishing tail got entangled in the thorns and one unusually sharp one went right into his flesh. Poor Balu tried his best to remove it but it only seemed to go deeper and the pain was unbearable. So he started off towards the village barber's house.

The village barber here as elsewhere acted as *Vaid* (doctor) as well. Balu bumped into him just as he was closing his shop and ready to leave, so the poor monkey got little sympathy from the barber. However, Balu managed to persuade him to try and extract the thorn. The barber ordinarily used a needle for such work but as he was in a hurry and not very pleased, he used his razor instead. He just meant to lever the thorn up but his hand shook and poor Balu's tail got cut right off! This made him very angry and he demanded either a restored tail or the razor. "But how can I? It is impossible!" wailed the scared barber.

"You will have to, and I'll see that you do!" stormed Balu. So finally the barber had to part with his razor.

As the monkey was walking along, he saw an old man sitting on a log with his pretty daughter. He was trying to crack a coconut with a stone. Seeing this Balu burst into a fit of laughter and said, "Here, you old fool, why don't you use this razor?" Thankfully the old man took it but as he tried to cut the nut, he only managed to break the razor into two pieces. The monkey was very annoyed. "Why?

Tales from the folk lore of the different parts of India and of other parts of the world are invited for publication.

...at have you done! if you cannot give me ... razor whole, you will have to give me ... daughter." "Oh, Sir, how can I do that?" ...ed the poor old man. "I have broken your ...r, it is true, but this girl is all I have; my ...e is dead and I have no son to succeed me." ...t not even his most piteous pleas would ...nge Balu's mind. So the poor old man ...d to part with his only child.

As the girl and our hero were nearing a ...nge of hills, they heard some music. Now if ...re was anything that Balu liked more than ...s tail, it was music. All this time he had ...en holding tight the maiden's hand, but ...w, he was so entranced with the drummer ...d his *dholak*,* the harmonium and the ...autiful voices of the singers, that he let her ...nd go. The girl, who was longing to get ...way, took advantage of the chance and es...ped unnoticed. When the music of the street ...ngers came to an end, Balu suddenly realized ...s loss and at once blamed the drummer.

"How do I know what you had in your ...nds?" said the drummer indignantly. "I ...n't go around meddling with other people's ...siness."

"Oh, yes, you do know what happened. I ...m sure you planned her escape. Now you ...ther return the girl or give me your dholak."

And after much argument and struggle ...e monkey won his point and walked off ...th the street singer's dholak singing—

...ost my tail and gained a razor!
Dhum, dhum, dhum.
...oke the blade and gained a wife!
Dhum, dhum, dhum.
...st the wife and gained a dholak!
Dhum, dhum, dhum, dhum, dhum, dhum!

*Drum

* * *

A VISIT TO SOMNATHAPUR

M. KAMALA SIVARAM. Bangalore.

"I am going to Mysore, T. Narasipur and ...manathpur. Any one coming with me? ...sked Papa. All the three of us sprang up. "I ...", said Vimla. "I too," said Leela decidedly. "I will see how you start without me!" said I.

"Then get ready within 3 hours", said ...pa. All of us with much excitment packed our things.

We started at 4 p. m. and reached Mysore at 7.30 p. m. As Papa had a meeting and an AIR programme, we stayed there that night and early next morning started for T. Narasipur. It is only 20 miles from Mysore. After some time, we came to the end of the road and our car could go no forther.

"Now I hope you can walk a bit to reach the temple." said Papa. We took our cameras and started to walk.

"How many miles?" "Two, I suppose?" "No, it must be three".

"How many miles, Papa? Please tell us."— all three of us pleaded.

"Just one furlong!" said Papa coolly.

Somnathpur lies on the left bank of the river Kaveri. It is now a very insignificant village. The place is well-known only for the Hoysala architecture and sculpture. The village is noted for its famous "Prasanna Chennakesava" temple. There is an inscription at the entrance which tells us that the temple was completed in 1219, and that it gets its name from the person who built it. His name was 'Soma.' The temple stands in a square enclosed court-yard on a raised terrace which is supported at the corners by the images of 12 elephants facing outwards. It is said to have been erected by the famous architect of the Hoysala period, 'Jananachari', the same architect and sculptor who built the famous temple of Belur and Halebid, Mysore's most famous master-pieces of art and sculpture.

It is a three-celled temple. The interior is very dark. You can see only with the help of a flash-light. The image of Chennakesava was carried away by invaders, who took it because of its beauty. Krishna has been carved with his flute in his hand and a cow behind him, licking his feet, the famous Rasacreeda Pose. The image is so well carved that it almost seems to be alive. In the hall, the ceilings are carved in the shape of a banana flower. The flower stands like a dome from the ceiling. The temple is not as large as that of Belur. But still because of its perfection it looks very grand. On the outside of the temple there are carvings of horse-men, elephants, beautiful designs and Puranic scenes.

At the entrance, there is a parapet with six rows of pictures. At the corners, on both sides of the entrance, where the parapet ends, starts the row of big images round the temple walls. On the walls there are also rows of turrets surmounted by ornamented niches.

If one small temple has been done so wonderfully well, what a lot of riches they must have possessed to build such a vast empire! What high sense of beauty! What fine craftmanship! It is more divine than human. It was art for art's sake. No name is engraved there. Thus stands the famous Temple of Prasanna Chennakesava of Somnathpur, in all its grandeur and splendour, an ever-lasting monument of the greatness of the Karnatic rulers—the Hoysalas.

MR. JOWLI FINDS HIS UMBRELLA

A Comedy of Errors

By GIRISH KARNAD
Basel Mission School, Dharwar

THE RAINY season is one in the beginning of which people start buying their umbrellas, in the midst of which they begin to lose their umbrellas, and at the end of which they stop fuming over lost umbrellas. A lost umbrella not only irritates its ex-owner but also sometimes involves others. Therefore, if one must lose one's umbrella, then one should lose it in one's house only—this was the moral I learnt. I shall tell you how.

One night I was in a hurry. I was already late for the club. I grabbed an umbrella, put on a sweater and ran to the Ananda-mahal club. It was only 7 p.m. Darkness, like an uninvited guest, crept in slowly. A game or two of table-tennis warmed me up. So I took off my sweater and hung it over the peg. For a full hour after this I was engrossed in the play. But at the stroke of eight, I was up on my heels. I took my umbrella and started home.

Just as I was climbing the steps our neighbour, Mr. Mujumdar, came out of my house. When he saw me, he said: "Girish, I had left my umbrella here in your house this afternoon, but I can't find it now.

"Please . . ." Suddenly he looked at the umbrella in my hand and said: "Ho! That is mine." He took it from me, thanked me and marched on.

Scarcely had I entered the house, when I heard my mother shriek: "Where in the world have you left your sweater?" I staggered, then turned and bolted to the club. The club was open. Relieved, I put on my sweater. At that moment I saw Mr. Jowli,, our Manager, coming towards me: "Look here, Mr. Karnad," he said, "I think you have exchanged your umbrella. This one bears the initials G. K. which doubtless stand for Girish Karnad. You have left your umbrella and taken mine instead. But that which you have taken is not mine either. Mr. Majakatti accidently has taken my umbrella and left his behind, and you have taken his umbrella and left yours. Please, give it to me tomorrow. I will keep this till then." And before I could even utter a single word he was gone.

The first thing I did after returning home was to look for Mr. Majakatti's umbrella. I found an old umbrella bearing the initials A. S. M.! How luky!

Next day Mr. Jowli's servant brought the 'G. K.' umbrella and I gave him the 'A. S. M.' in return. But 15 minutes had not past when Suneel Koppikar, a friend of mine, entered. "Hello, Girish, Mr. Jowli tells me that he sent you the 'G. K.' umbrella. It is mine, not yours.'G. K.' stands for 'Gajanan Koppikar.' That is my father's name. I had forgotten the umbrella in the club yesterday." After having asked my mother and having been assured that the umbrella was not mine, I gave the 'G. K.' umbrella to Suneel.

That day I was convinced that life is a drama. For just as it happens in a play, the exit of Suneel was succeeded by the entrance of Mr. Jowli himself. "Mr. Karnad" he growled, "this is not Mr. Majakatti's umbrella. His was a new one. This is old!" I remembered that Mr. Mujumdar had taken the umbrella which I had brought from the club and I told Mr. Jowli that perhaps Mr. Mujumdar had taken Majakatti's umbrella by mistake and that A. S. M. stood for Mujumdar. I asked him to wait a minute till

(Continued on p. 19.)

दिवाली-अंक

स न शा इ न

हिन्दी-भाग

(प्रगतिशील बच्चों का अपना पत्र)

सम्पादक:
डॉ. जी. एस. कृष्णय्या

उप सम्पादक:
कैप्टन रत्नाम्बरदत्त चन्दोला

प्रथम वर्ष ◎ ◎ ◎ अक्तूबर १९५४ ◎ ◎ ◎ प्रथम अंक

मंगल-कामना !

"छात्र वृन्द, आनन्द सर्वदा बढ़े तुम्हारा,
उज्ज्वल रहे भविष्य, बहे नवजीवन धारा।
यह श्रम, यह उद्योग, तुम्हारा मंगलमय हो,
सत्-शिक्षा के साथ स्वास्थ्य का भी सञ्चय हो।"

—राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त

बुढ़िया की दिवाली

दीप जलाऊँगी मैं आज,
जिससे हो सन्तुष्ट समाज।

दीप कहीं से, तेल कहीं से,
और कहीं से बाती लूंगी–
बले- दीप यों निज-कुटिया के
आले-आले में धर दूंगी।

विस्मित होंगे तारक-राज-
दीप जलाऊँगी मैं आज !

इधर-उधर से शिशुदल आकर,
खूब हँसेगा मेरे ऊपर :–
देखेगी क्या, अंधी नानी !
ज्योति-छटा तू दीप जलाकर ?"

"कहती है तू किसके काज:-
"दीप जलाऊँगी मैं आज"?

बारी-बारी चूम मुखों को,
भेद उन्हें मैं समझाऊँगी:–
"तुम-से उजले-दीपों को मैं
किसके मिस फिर बुलवाऊँगी ?"

"सजा तुम्हारे हित यह साज,
दीप जलाऊँगी मैं आज!"

—'रत्न'

धन्यवाद का शब्द

यह एक आदर्श शब्द है,
जब तुम इसके विषय में सोचते हो !
यह एक उत्साह देनेवाला शब्द है,
जब तुम इसको कहते हो !
यह एक प्रेरणा देनेवाला शब्द है,
जब तुम इसको सुनते हो !
यह एक जादूभरा शब्द है,
जब तुम इस को समझते हो !
यह आत्मा को शान्ति पहुँचाता है,
और हृदय को हर्ष देता है !
इसमें बहुत बड़ी शक्ति है,
इस शब्द का सदैव प्रयोग करो !!

— श्रीमती मोहिनी कृष्णय्या

लामाओं का पुण्यतीर्थ ल्हासा

सदियों तक लामाओं के पुण्य-तीर्थ तथा रत्न-जटित मंदिरों से भरे हुए ल्हासा नगर के विषय में किसी को भी अधिक जानकारी नहीं थी। वहाँ युरोपियन यात्री को घुसने की मनाई थी और दूसरे लोगों ने ऐसा दुस्साहस नहीं किया। तथापि जिन युरोपियनों ने पहाड़ी पगडण्डियों का पता लगाने तथा उस नगर में प्रवेश करने का असफल प्रयत्न किया—वे बार-बार पीछे खदेड़ दिए गए!

इस कारण बृटिश सरकार ने इस काम के लिए भारतीयों को भरती करने का निर्णय किया—उन्हें ज़मीन की पैमायश करना तथा नक़शा बनाना सिखाया गया ताकि वे वहां की ख़बरें ला सकें। श्री शरच्चन्द्र दास, जो सर्व प्रथम इस काम के लिए औरों के साथ वहाँ भेजे गए थे, उन्होंने अपने अनुभवों की कुछ मनोरंजक कथाएँ लिखी हैं। उन्हें व्यापारियों के वेश में वहाँ जाना पड़ा और अपने यंत्रों को अपनी अन्य वस्तुओं के भीतर छिपाना पड़ा था। वे अपनी 'रुद्राक्ष की माला' के दानों को गिनने का बहाना करते हुए तथा आहिस्ते २ क़दम बढ़ाते हुए सचमुच सड़कों को नापते गए। शरदबाबू ने तो यहाँ तक कमाल किया कि अपने साथ एक 'सुदर्शन-चक्र' ले गए और उसके भीतर गुप्त रूप से अपने कल-पुर्जों की मशीन भी!

किंतु, इस प्रकार की प्रचलित ख़बरों से गौरांग-देवता प्रसन्न न हुए। क्योंकि उन्होंने तो सुन रखा था कि तिब्बत सोने की खान है। जो कुछ भी हो खोज करने वालों का ताँता बंधा ही रहा—चाहे सोना पाने के लिए अथवा उस दुर्गम पथ को पार करने के अभिप्राय से।

यदि आपने "दि कांक्वेस्ट आव एवरेस्ट" नामक फ़िल्म देखा है तो आप पहाड़ों को पार करने में जो कठिनाइयाँ और ख़तरे होते हैं उनकी भली भांति कल्पना कर सकते हैं। जिसे तिब्बत की चौरस भूमि के नाम से पुकारा जाता है वह वास्तव में बर्फ़ से ढकी हुई १६००० फ़ीट ऊंची पहाड़ियाँ हैं। आज से लगभग पचास वर्ष पूर्व के यात्रियों को उन अद्भुत आधुनिक साधनों तथा वस्तुओं का पता भी न था जिनके उपयोग की सुविधायें हन्ट, हिलेरी और तेनसिंह को प्राप्त थीं। तथापि मि. लिटिलडेल नामक एक व्यक्ति ने अपनी पत्नी तथा अपने एक कुत्ते को साथ लेकर तिब्बत-यात्रा की तय्यारी की। उनके पास खाने पीने का सामान था और शर्पा भी थे। किंतु, उन्हें पैदल चलना पड़ा। यों तो मि. लिटिलडेल की पार्टी उस महान नगर के फाटक तक भी पहुंचने में सफल न हो सकी, किंतु जो कुछ भौ यात्रा-सम्बधी सामग्री वे अपने साथ वहां से लाये उससे बाद के यात्रियों को लाभ हुआ। सन १९०३ में फिर कर्नल यंग हसबैण्ड की अधीनता में एक जत्था भेजा गया, जो अनेक कष्टों को झेलता हुआ आखिर कुहरे के अंधकार में डूबे हुए ल्हासा शहर में जा पहुंचा। युवा कर्नल की कार्य-पटुता तथा उदारता के कारण तिब्बत के सिरमौर दलाई लामा ने उनकी पार्टी को ल्हासा में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति दे दी।

अपने मन की मुराद पूर्ण होने पर भी इस पार्टी के सदस्य वहाँ की हालत देखकर खुश न हुए। एक ओर तो सीधे-सादे लामा लोग और उनके मोतियों से जगमगाते मठ और दूसरी ओर वहां के स्थानों की अस्त-व्यस्तता और प्राचीनता। उन्होंने उनका बाह्य-रूप ही देखा,-वे वहाँ इतने अधिक समय तक न रह सके कि तिब्बत-निवासियों के सन्तोष-पूर्वक जीवन निर्वाह करने का भेद समझ सकें।

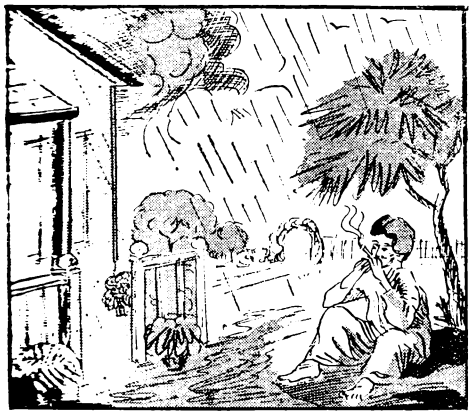
कालांतर में योरप के अन्य भागों के नर-नारियों ने समय-समय पर वहाँ की एकांत पहाड़ियों तथा कन्दराओं में महीनों तथा बरसों तक वहां के बौद्ध-भिक्षुओं से दीक्षा पाई। एक फ्रांसीसी रमणी, जो एक महान लामा की भिक्षुणी बनना चाहती थी, उसे पूरे तीन वर्ष तक अकेली ही दुनियासे दूर, एक अंधेरी गुफा में तपस्या करनी पड़ी। जब वह दीक्षा प्राप्त करके अपने देश को लौटी तो उसने बौद्ध-धर्म पर तथा तिब्बत के लामाओं पर अनेक सार-गर्भित पुस्तकें लिखीं। इन पुस्तकों का अनुवाद कितनी ही भाषाओं में हुआ और फलतः आज बहुत-से लोग ल्हासा के विषय मे पहले से अधिक जानकारी रखते हैं।

तिब्बत के मठ वहाँ के लोगों के जीवन-निर्माण में विशेष महत्व रखते हैं। वहाँ की जनता का पठन-पाठन, व्यापार, आचार-व्यवहार, सबकुछ मठाधीशों के आदेशों पर केन्द्रित रहता है। लामा अंगरिका गोविन्दा के शब्दों में :—

"धार्मिक प्रेरणा का वास्तविक उद्रेक महान मठों से नहीं, प्रत्युत उन क्षुद्र कुटियों से होता है, जो पहाड़ी घाटियों के बीचोंबीच गुंथी हुई हैं!"

हँसो–हँसाओ!

● मालिक और माली



● डाक्टर और मरीज़

एक डाक्टर साहब को किसी महाशय ने टेलीफ़ोन किया कि उनके घर पर जल्दी पहुँच जाँय, क्योंकि उनके शरारती लड़के ने एक समूचा "फ़ाउन्टेन पेन" निगल डाला!

"बहुत अच्छा, मैं अभी आता हूँ। किंतु, इस बीच आप क्या कर रहे हैं?"–डाक्टर ने पूछा।

"ओह, मैं "पेंसिल" से काम चला रहा हूँ!"– महाशय ने तुरंत उत्तर दिया।

● गँवार और साधु

गँवार –"क्यों बाबा, तुम्हारा कम्बल खो गया क्या?"

साधु –"तुम्हें कैसे मालूम हुआ?"

गँवार –" आज से पाँच हफ़्ते पहिले मेरा एक पाँच-आने का अंगोछा खो गया था, तो मैं ने पांच हफ़्ते तक दाढ़ी नहीं मुंडवाई। आपकी दाढ़ी मेरी दाढ़ी से शायद पाँच गुना ज़्यादा लम्बी है। इसी लिए मैं ने समझा कि आपका पाँच रुपए का कम्बल खो गया होगा- जिसके करण आपने भी मेरी तरह दाढ़ी मुंडवानी छोड़ रखी हो। क्यों ठीक है न, बाबा?"

साधु – (अपनी लम्बी दाढ़ी पर हाथ फेरते हुए) "ठीक कहते हो बच्चा! हम साधु जो ठहरे- कम्बल ही क्या, सबकुछ खो बैठे हैं! इसी लिए दाढ़ी के साथ ही लम्बी जटा भी रख छोड़ी है!"

● याद रखने का इनाम

बालक –"माँ, मुझे आज तीन इनाम मिल।"

माँ–" तीन इनाम? भला किस-किस बात के लिए?"

बालक –"पहला इनाम 'अच्छी याददाश्त' के लिए मिला, लेकिन दूसरा और तीसरा इनाम काहे के लिए मिले वह मुझे याद नहीं रहा!"

माँ– " शाबाश, बेटा, कम से कम तुम्हें इतना याद तो है कि इनाम तुम्हें ही मिला, किसी दूसरे को नहीं?"

● बाप और बेटा

बाप – "बेटा, बिना खाये पानी नहीं पीना चाहिए।"

बेटा – "पिताजी, अभी पाँच मिनट पहिले आपका थप्पड़ जो मैंने खाया था!"

–विनोद

एक सच्ची कहानी

सैयद बाबा

● कैप्टन आर. डी. चन्दोला ●

वैसे तो मुझे बचपन से ही भूतों की कहानी सुनने का शौक था। किंतु, एक दिन मुझे सचमुच भूत-प्रेतों की लीला का जीता-जागता अनुभव हो गया! मैं एक तहसीली स्कूल में पढ़ता था। मिडिल का इम्तिहान देना था। मैं गणित के विषय में बहुत कमजोर था। मुझे पास होने की एक तरकीब सूझी। गरमी का मौसम था। सुबह का स्कूल था। उसी दिन हिसाब का पर्चा था। मैं जिस गाँव में रहता था उसके पास ही एक "सैयद बाबा का मक़बरा" था, जिसे गांव के लोग सदियों से "भूत प्रेतों का अड्डा" समझते आए थे। यह भूतिया-निवास स्कूल के रास्ते में पड़ता था। जब मैं अपने सहपाठियों के साथ उस स्थान पर पहुँचा तो मैंने देखा कि किसी भलेमानुष ने प्रेत की पूजा के निमित्त एक मिठाई की पुड़िया और लवंग-सुपारी-सिन्दूर के साथ ही साथ, कुछ पैसे भी चढ़ाये थे। मुझे शरारत सूझी। वहीं पीपल के चबूतरे पर बैठकर मिठाई उठाकर खाने लगा। पैसे भी गिनकर जेब के हवाले करने लगा। यह देखते ही मेरे साथी-बालक घबरा उठे। उन्होंने समझा कि भूत के चढ़ावे को खाकर मैं भी भूत बन जाऊँगा! बस फिर क्या था? वे मुझे वहीं अकेला छोड़कर भाग उठे। स्कूल में पहुँचकर उन्होंने हेडमास्टर साहब को मेरे भूत बन जाने की घटना सुनाई। साथ ही, यह भी प्रार्थना की कि उन्हें मेरे साथ एक ही कमरे में इम्तिहान देने के लिए न बिठाया जाय! हेडमास्टर साहब कुछ पुराने विचारों के आदमी थे। उन्होंने उन भयभीत विद्यार्थियों की बात पर विश्वास कर लिया। मेरे स्कूल में पहुँचते ही मुझे हॉल में न घुसने दिया। अलग एक कमरे में बंद कर दिया गया। वहीं हिसाब का परचा पकड़ा कर बाहर से ताला मार दिया गया। भूत के चक्कर में पड़कर हेडमास्टर साहब मेरे बस्ते की तलाशी लेना भी भूल गए। मुझे मनचाहा मौक़ा मिल गया। मैंने बस्ते में से हिसाब की कुंजी चुपके से निकाल ली और बात ही बात में सबके सब सवाल हल कर डाले। जब नतीजा निकला तो मुझे गणित के पर्चे में सबसे अधिक नम्बर मिले। मैं भूत तो बना नहीं, किंतु भूत के चमत्कार से, या यों कहिए कि "सैयद बाबा" की दुआ से, उस साल उम्मीद न होते हुए भी अच्छे नम्बरों से पास हो गया। मेरे साथी जो भूत से डरे थे वे बेचारे फ़ेल हो गए! "सैयद बाबा" की यह कहानी बहुत पुरानी होने पर भी आज मेरे लिए एक नई चीज़ है!

विज्ञान का चमत्कार

सूर्य

● श्री. टी. कैलाथ ●

(पूना इंजिनियरिंग कॉलेज के एक विद्यार्थी)

भगवान की सृष्टि में दो महान प्रकाश विद्यमान हैं। एक बड़ा प्रकाश, जो दिन बनाता है और दूसरा छोटा प्रकाश, जो रात का स्वामी है!

यह बड़ा प्रकाश 'सूर्य' कहलाता है। इसकी स्थिति सूर्य-मण्डल, जिसके चारों ओर पृथ्वी तथा समस्त तारागण घूमते रहते हैं, के बीचोंबीच है। सूर्य केवल दिन का बनाने वाला ही नहीं, प्रत्युत इस पृथ्वी के जीव-जगत का संचालक भी है। यदि सूर्य हमारी पृथ्वी से और भी निकट होता तो हम लोग उसकी गर्मी के कारण जीतेजी भुन जाते। यदि वह हमसे अधिक दूर होता तो हम सर्दी से मर जाते। सूर्य ऋतुओं का क्रम निर्धारित करता है। यह छोटे-छोटे पौदों में भी जीवन का प्रसार करता है। इतना ही नहीं, सूर्य प्रकाश के संयोग से फ़ोटो द्वारा, प्राकृतिक पदार्थों को भी कृत्रिम क्रिया द्वारा, तैयार किया जा सकता है। जब हम लकड़ी से आग सुलगाते हैं तो हमें सूर्य के तेज से ही गर्मी मिलती है। आजकल जो धूप-चूल्हों का आविष्कार हुआ है उनमें यह तेज एकदम सीधी आँच पहुँचा देता है। यहां तक कि हमारी मानसिक-प्रवृत्तियों का मालिक भी सूर्य ही है।

जब सूर्य चमकता है तो हमें सुनहली धूप मिलती है जिससे हमें दुनिया उजली और सुहावनी लगती है!

युग-युगांतर से जो सूर्य नित्य उगता और डूबता आया है, उसे मानव आश्चर्य तथा भय की दृष्टि से देखता आया है। क्योंकि उसका सारा जीवन-उसकी समस्त क्रियायें, सूर्य की अनन्त ज्योति पर ही निर्भर हैं। तभी तो आदि-काल के मनुष्य सूर्य-देवता की पूजा किया करते थे और अग्नि को उसी अखण्ड ज्योति का प्रतिरूप इस महान पृथ्वी पर समझते थे। कितने ही प्राचीनतम धर्मों की आधार-शिला भी सूर्य के चमत्कार में निहित थी। ईजिप्ट, मेक्सिको तथा ग्रीस की पुरानी सभ्यता में सूर्य को एक महान शक्ति के रूप में मानते थे। और आज भी, ज़ोरो-स्टर के अनुयायियों का 'अग्नि-मंदिर,' तथा 'उगते हुए सूर्य का देश कहलाने वाला जापान,' सूर्य के आध्यात्मिक महत्व की साक्षी दे रहे हैं।

सूर्य पृथ्वी से २,५००,००० मील की दूरी पर स्थित है, और उसका प्रकाश १८६,००० मील प्रति क्षण की गति से साढ़े आठ मिनटों में पृथ्वी तक पहुँच पाता है।

दुनिया की बातें

● अनाथ बच्चों का शहर ●

अमेरिका में शिकागो के समीप उन अनाथ बच्चों का एक शहर है जिनके माता पिता दोनों, अथवा उनमें से कोई एक, इस संसार से चल बसा हो। इस शहर की व्यवस्था अमेरिका की एक धार्मिक-संस्था (फ्रेटर्नल ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन) करती है। यह शहर एक अत्यंत सुहावने स्थान पर स्थित है, जहाँ बहुत छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से लेकर हाई-स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले १८ वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चे निवास करते हैं।

यह शहर 'मज़हार्ट,' अनाथ बच्चों की सहायता के लिए बसाया गया था। यह स्थान इलिनौय राज्य में फॉक्स नदी की घाटी में १२०० एकड़ भूमि पर स्थित है। आज इस शहर में लग भग १,००० बालक -बालिकाएँ रह रहे हैं। 'मज़हार्ट' एक आत्म–निर्भर शहर है। इसके अपने ही खेतों में अन्न पैदा किया जाता है, बढ़ई और मशीनों की दुकानें हैं, एक सिलाईघर है जहाँ कपड़े तय्यार किए जाते हैं, एक लांडरी, एक केनरी (डिब्बों में फल बंद करने की शाला) और दो बड़ी दुकानें हैं जहाँ साधारण उपयोग की वस्तुयें उपलब्ध हैं।

छोटे-छोटे समूह बनाकर समान आयु के बालक तथा बालिकाएँ अलग-२ रहते हैं। विधवा- माताएँ भी अक्सर अपने बच्चों के साथ इसी शहर में आकर कोई काम करने लगती हैं।

● शिशु - ग्राम ●

दो वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों का लालन- पालन 'मज़हार्ट' के अस्पताल में होता है। शिशु-ग्राम छोटे बच्चों के रहने का स्थान है। वहाँ घरों में बच्चों की आयु से मेल खाती हुई छोटी कुर्सी, मेज़ वगैरह हैं। बड़े बच्चे बड़े घरों में ३०–३० साथ मिलकर रहते हैं। हर निवास स्थान में एक महिला बच्चों को रहन-सहन की शिक्षा देने के लिए होती है और उसे 'हाउसमदर' कहते हैं।

बच्चों के लिए नियमित रूप से चिकित्सा एवं दंत-चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ हैं। उनकी सहायता के लिए प्रक्षिशित सलाहकार हैं जो उनको कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने में एवं पेशा चुनने में सहायता देते हैं। बच्चों की शिक्षा किंडर गार्टन से प्रारम्भ होकर हाईस्कूल तक ज़ारी रहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक बालक तथा बालिका को कोई ऐसा व्यवसाय भी सिखाया जाता है जो स्कूल छोड़ने के पश्चात् जीविका कमाने में सहायक सिद्ध हो! जो बच्चे मजहार्ट में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, उनमें से प्रायः आधे तो कॉलेजों में पढ़ने चले जाते हैं। अमेरिका के बहुत से विश्वविद्यालय 'मज़हार्ट' के प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देते हैं। अन्य बालक अपने अपने व्यवसाय शुरू कर देते हैं। उक्त संस्था भी इस काम में उनकी सहायता करती रहती है।

कंजूस की कमाई

(एक प्रचलित कथा के आधार पर)

सेठ रामजीदास के पास दौलत थी, जायदाद थी, और थी एक रूपवती सेठानी। केवल कमी थी औलाद की। पक्का कंजूस था। एक पाई भी उसने कभी चन्दे में या अच्छे कामकाज में न लगाई थी। आख़िर एक दिन आ ही गया जब सेठजी के जीवन का अंत समीप आ गया। पुरोहितजी बुलाए गए। उन्होंने सलाह दी कि सेठजी चाहे मरने के पहले अपनी सम्पत्ति का एक भाग दान-स्वरूप लिख दें तो उनको एकदम स्वर्ग में जगह मिल जायगी। सेठजी ने अपनी ज़िन्दगी भर न जाने कितने किरायेदारों से 'पगड़ी' ली होगी? सो यही नियम स्वर्ग में भी जगह पाने के लिए लागू होगा-ऐसा समझ कर

(पृष्ठ ७ पर देखिए)

देश की बातें

सही रास्ता – (विगत सातवें स्वतंत्रता-दिवस के अवसर पर दिल्ली में जो भाषण श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने दिया था, उसी का कुछ अंश हम यहाँ अपने विचारशील पाठकों के हितार्थ उद्धृत कर रहे हैं। –सम्पादक)

नया भारत धीरे धीरे !

"हम नये भारत को बनायेंगे। नया भारत बन रहा है। इस साल आपने देखा कैसे हल्के-हल्के पुराने सालों के काम का असर हुआ। आपने देखा कि हमारी जो बड़ी दिक़्क़तें थीं खाने के मामले में, वह रफ़ा हुईं–खाने के सामान के दाम घटे और कहीं ज़्यादा पैदावार हुई। आपने देखा कि हमारे कारख़ानों की पैदावार बढ़ती जाती है। क्योंकि आख़िर हिन्दुस्तान की ग़रीबी दूर होगी तो इसी तरह से कि हिन्दुस्तान में दौलत पैदा हो। दौलत के माने सोना-चांदी नहीं। यह साहूकार व्यापारियों का खेल है सोना-चांदी। दौलत है वह जो मुल्क में पैदा होता है ज़मीन से, कारख़ाने से और घरेलू उद्योग-धंधों से, कारीगरी से, ग़रज कि इन्सान की मेहनत से। इस तरह की दौलत हमें पैदा करनी है। दौलत अधिक पैदा हुई है ज़मीन से, उसने खाने के मसले को हल किया। कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़ती जाती है, अब नये-नये कारख़ाने होंगे। और आपने देखा होगा या सुना होगा कि दरियाओं की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चाहे वह भाखड़ा नांगल हो चाहे कोई और हो, वह भी ख़ात्मे पर आ रही हैं। और उनसे जनता को लाभ होगा और फ़ायदा होगा। इस तरह ३६ करोड़ लोग आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। आप देहातों में जाइये जो योजनायें वहाँ आजकल चल रही हैं तरह-तरह की, हमें फैलानी हैं और गांवों में, और आदमियों में हिन्दुस्तान के। हर साल कई करोड़ में फैलाने को अभी तय किया है। इरादा है कि इन सात वर्षों के अन्दर जो आने वाले हैं एक-एक गाँव हिन्दुस्तान का इस योजना में आ जाय। हिन्दुस्तान में ६ लाख गाँव हैं वहां फैलाने का इरादा कोई छोटा इरादा नहीं है। और आख़िर हमारी क़ौम भी तो छोटी नहीं है। हमें बड़े इरादे करने हैं, बड़े काम करने हैं, बड़ी फ़तह हासिल करनी है। लेकिन हमारी जीत जो होगी वह किसी के ख़िलाफ़ नहीं, किसी को दबाने को नहीं, बल्कि अपनी जीत से हम औरों को भी जीतना चाहते हैं। यही नीति है हमारी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर की, और यही नीति है हमारी हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर की!"

– जवाहरलाल नेहरू

हिन्दी–दिवस– (विगत १४ सितम्बर १९५४ को पूना में "हिन्दी–दिवस" मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर एक "प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र" पढ़ा गया था उसका कुछ अंश 'सनशाइन' के पाठकों के लाभार्थ यहां दिया जाता है। –सम्पादक)

जय हिन्दी–जय नागरी !

"ता. १४ सितम्बर १९४९ भारतीय इतिहास की एक गौरवपूर्ण तिथि है। इसी दिन स्वतंत्र भारत की संविधान-सभा में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा और देवनागरी को राष्ट्र लिपि घोषित किया गया था। वास्तव में संविधान ने एक वस्तुस्थिति पर मोहर लगाई थी। वर्षों पहले से हिन्दी देश की राष्ट्रभाषा मानी जा रही है। प्राचीन काल से उसे सम्पूर्ण देश के संतों का आशीर्वाद, जन-नायकों का बल तथा जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त होता रहा है। महात्मा गांधी ने भी उसकी राष्ट्रीयता का अनुभव किया था और उसके प्रचार में अपनी शक्ति लगाई थी। हमारा विश्वास है कि निकट भविष्य में वह अपने को विशेष सक्षम बनाकर न केवल ३५ करोड़ की गौरवशालिनी सम्पन्न राष्ट्रभाषा होगी, वरन् संसार की भाषाओं में ऊँचा स्थान प्राप्त करेगी। प्रांतीय भाषाओं का विकास और राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का विकास एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रांतीय भाषाएं अपने क्षेत्र में विकसित हों और अन्तर्देशीय तथा राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से हिन्दी, सम्पन्न राष्ट्रभाषा का रूप ग्रहण कर, समूचे राष्ट्र और भारतीय संस्कृति का सच्चा प्रतिनिधित्व करे।

हम आज के इस शुभ दिन पर राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को उसका उपयुक्त स्थान दिलाने के लिए अथक प्रयत्न करने के लिए कृत-संकल्प होते हैं।"

माता-पिता का सहयोग

विद्यार्थी-जीवन बच्चों के जीवन का एक आवश्यक अंग है। पर घर पर उन्हें जो शिक्षा मिलती है उसका प्रभाव स्कूली- जीवन पर बहुत पड़ता है। माता-पिता को यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिए कि बच्चों को स्कूल भेजकर उन्होंने अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर दिया और स्कूली-शिक्षा ही उनकी शिक्षा का आदि और अंत है। बच्चों की शिक्षा तो जन्म से ही आरम्भ हो जाती है। माँ-बाप बच्चों के स्कूली- जीवन में दिलचस्पी लेकर शिक्षक की सहायता कर सकते हैं। बच्चों के घरेलू जीवन के वातावरण की जानकारी से शिक्षक में उन्हें समझने की शक्ति आ जाती है। बच्चे भी माँ-बाप की दिलचस्पी देखकर बहुत खुश होते हैं और समझते हैं कि हम भी कुछ हैं। बच्चों को खिला-पिलाकर और सुन्दर-२ कपड़े पहिनाकर स्कूल भेज देना ही काफ़ी नहीं है। शिक्षक और माता-पिता के सहयोग से ही बच्चों की प्रकृति का उत्तम विकास होना सम्भव है।

शिक्षा के साधन रुचिकर और मनोरंजक होने चाहिएँ। यदि कोई बच्चा किताब पढ़ने में प्रतिरोध करे तो उसे यह कहकर नहीं डाल देना चाहिए कि इसे तो पढ़ने में काठिनाई पड़ती है, फिर सीख जायगा। यदि एक बार बच्चे के दिल में डर और अरुचि पैदा हो गई तो आगे चलकर उसके जीवन के विकास में निराशा और असफलता के भाव अवश्य रोड़ा अटकायेंगे और बालकों से उसकी तुलना कभी नहीं करनी चाहिए। वह तो देखो कितनी किताबें पढ़ता है इसे कुछ भी नहीं आता, यह-सुनकर बालक हताश हो जाता है और ऐसे भाव उसके हृदय में जमकर बैठ जाते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में माता पिता को शिक्षक के साथ बातचीत कर, बच्चे के दिल से ये भाव हटाने में सहयोग देना चाहिए।

समाज के कामों में भाग लेना भी बच्चों को शुरू से ही सिखाना चाहिए। उन्हें समय का मूल्य, लोगों से मिलना जुलना, बात चीतकरना आदि सिखाना चाहिए। इस तरह उन्हें अपने ऊपर विश्वास हो जाता है और हर एक के सामने अपना मत प्रगट करने की योग्यता उसमें आ जाती है।

बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य शिक्षण और सामाजिक आचरण माँ बाप का उत्तरदायित्व है और इसमें सहयोग देकर, वे अपने बच्चों को देश के श्रेष्ठ नागरिक बना सकते हैं।

● कुछ ज्ञातव्य बातें ●

हमारी आशाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए, चार्लस किंगस्ले नामक एक पाश्चात्य विद्वान ने कहा:-

"मैंने तो उन लोगों को जीवन में पूरी सफलता प्राप्त करते देखा है जो सदैव प्रसन्नचित्त और आशावादी रहे हैं। जिन्होंने प्रत्येक कार्य-क्षेत्र में हँसते-हँसते प्रवेश किया। जो इस अस्थिर-जीवन के संघर्षणों का सामना करने के लिए सच्चे पुरुषों की तरह दुर्गम तथा सुगम मार्ग को एक समान समझते रहे!"

वास्तव में वही मनुष्य बुद्धिमान कहलाने योग्य है जो जीवन के वसंत और पतझड़ में निर्भय क़दम बढ़ाता हुआ अपनी मंज़िल तक पँहुच जाता है-वह जहाँ भी जाता है सूरज की किरणें उसके साथ वहीं पहुँच जाती हैं!

जो व्यक्ति संसर की छोटी से छोटी चीजों की क़द्र करना जानता है वह पृथ्वी के बड़े से बड़े पदार्थों को पा सकता है।

हमारी यह दुनिया जो डर और नफ़रत से उजड़ रही है - इसमें सिर्फ़ रहम की कमी है। इसलिए, रहम करो, क्योंकि हर एक आदमी अपनी ज़िन्दगी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है।

-विवेक

(पृष्ठ ५ से आगे)

उन्होंने अपना अंतिम-दान पत्र लिख डाला। उनके मरने के बाद जब दानपत्र खोला गया तो उसमें लिखा था कि "चूंकि मेरे मरने के बाद मेरे एक मात्र घोड़े की सवारी करनेवाला मेरे ख़ानदान में कोई भी न रहेगा इसलिए उसे बिक्री कर दिया जाय। और जो कुछ उसकी क़ीमत मिले उसे पुरोहितजी को दान-स्वरूप दे दिया जाय।"

सेठानी बड़ी चालाक थी। उसने घोड़े के साथ एक घरेलू कुत्ता भी शामिल कर दिया। दोनों की क़ीमत रखी सौ रुपये। घोड़े की १ रु. और कुत्ते की ९९ रु.। शर्त यह थी कि एक ही ख़रीददार को दोनों जानवर एक साथ १०० रु. देकर लेने पड़ेंगे-अन्यथा नहीं। यह अजीब सौदा सगे-पड़ौसियों की समझ में नहीं आया। तथापि घोड़ा पाने के लालच में एक मौजी महाशय ने सौ रुपए देकर कुत्ता भी ख़रीद लिया! सेठानी ने पुरोहित को बुलाकर उसे घोड़े की क़ीमत याने एक रुपया पकड़ा दिया और कुत्ते की क़ीमत के बाक़ी ९९ रु. अपनी अंटी में बांध लिए। इस प्रकार उस कंजूस की कमाई से उसकी विधवा स्त्री ने धर्म भी कमाया और धन भी!!

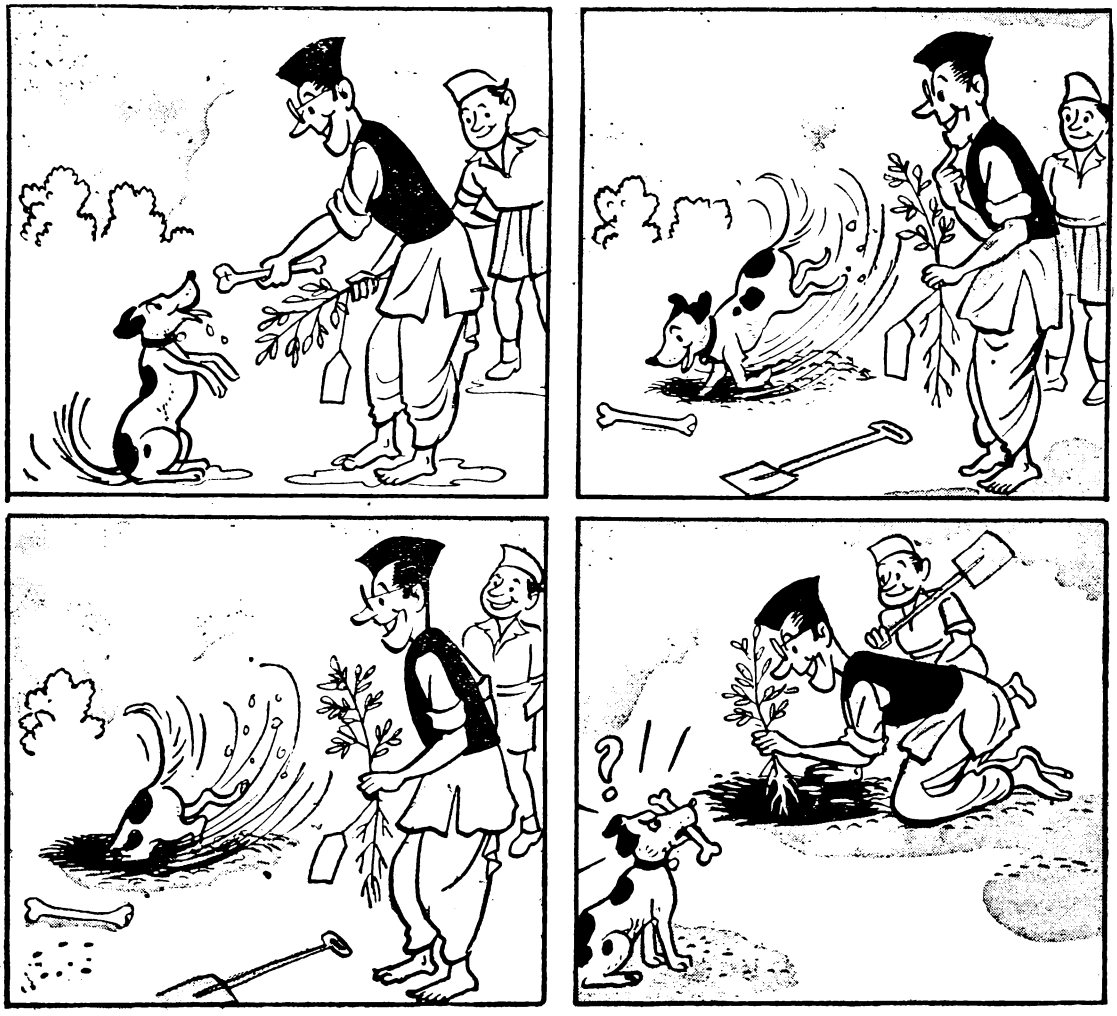
-बाबा

सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियां

हिन्दी के ये आठ पृष्ठ आज 'सनशाइन' के पाठकों के हाथों में देते हुए हमें हर्ष हो रहा है ! यों तो हमारी हार्दिक इच्छा है कि हम हिंदी का एक संस्करण स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रकाशित करें। किंतु इस इच्छा को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने के पूर्व हम नम्रता-पूर्वक अपने होनहार पाठकों से पूछना चाहते हैं कि उनकी इस विषय में क्या सम्मति है ?

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि उत्तर-भारत में बालोपयोगी हिन्दी-पत्रिकाओं की कमी नहीं। किंतु दक्षिण-भारत में जहां तक हम समझते हैं ऐसी पत्रिकाओं का नितांत अभाव है। 'सनशाइन' इस अभाव की पूर्ति करना चाहता है। अपनी सेवा की किरणों को देश के कोने-कोने में फैलाना चाहता है। इतना ही नहीं, समस्त सभ्य-संसार के बच्चों को, बौद्धिक-क्रांति के द्वारा, एक महान सूत्र में बाँधना चाहता है। 'सनशाइन' अखिल विश्व के प्रगतिशील बालक-बालिकाओं की कल्याण-कामना करता है !

हमें विश्वास है कि हमारे आशावादी पाठक राष्ट्र-भाषा की उन्नति में हमारा हाथ बँटायेंगे और उपयोगी विषयों पर लेख, कहानी, कविता, व्यंग–चित्र आदि भेजकर 'सनशाइन' के हिन्दी कलेवर को उत्तरोत्तर सर्वांग-संपन्न तथा सुरुचि-पूर्ण बनाने में हमारा साथ देंगे। सर्वोत्तम तथा स्वीकृत लेखादि पर योग्यतानुसार उचित पुरस्कार भी दिया जायगा।



"Vanmahotsava without Toil"

—"श्रमहीन वनमहोत्सव"

A Love Letter from Algebra to Geometry

By Lalit Mohan, Modern School, Delhi.

Mathematical Regions,
5th August, 54.

Dear Miss Geometry,

Last Sunday as I saw you sitting in the circle of your friends, my heart broke into n pieces. Your cylindrical elbow with the round table on which you were leaning diagonally, made an angle of 60 degrees.

The equation of your teeth and nose cannot be traced graphically. The straight line of your sharp hair has crossed my heart at the centre and it is bleeding perpendicularly. The curves of your eye-brows and lips have made me forget the formulæ, which were between my two cheeks.

Through the night I solved the problem and deduced that our hearts are equal in all respects and hence congruent. Think of me sometimes when books divide us.

With XYZ compliments,
Additionally yours,
Algebra

The Story of
BAPU

By Shakuntala Masani

This is a book of special appeal to children. It tells the story of Gandhiji's life and his courageous fight for freedom. Illustrated in colour.

Cloth, Rs 3-8 Paper, Re 1-4

Oxford
University Press

(Continued from p. 18.)

I went to Mr. Mujumdar and saw whether it was his.

But I had not to go to Mr. Mujumdar because just then I heard a tap on the door and saw my friend and Mallapur enter, as if three visitors in a quarter of an hour were not enough!

"Dear Girish," he began slowly, "about two days back, my mother had come to pay a friendly visit to your mother—and had forgotten my umbrella which she had brought. Please see if it is here. It has my initials sewn on it. They are "A. S. M." In broad daylight, for a couple of seconds, I saw stars gleaming with their utmost brilliance. But a terrified cry from Mr. Jowli awakened me. "What," he cried; "you mean this damned 'A. S. M.' umbrella is yours? And I am going to be without an umbrella? Mr. Majakatti says he won't give my umbrella unless I return his and you have swallowed mine . . ." But Suneel cut him short. "I have not swallowed your umbrella. This is mine. But if you want one, I can give you another. Some one has forgotten his umbrella at my house, and I don't know whose it is. So I can lend it to you till its owner comes or till you find yours." This was enough to make Mr. Jowli dance. "Then is this a club for thieves? I will resign my post!" and he left more determined than Chanakya when he left the court of the Nandas.

In fifteen days a farewell party was thrown in honour of Mr. Jowli. We were moving the furniture to make space for the programme. We looked behind the cupboard and lo! there lay Mr. Majakatti's umbrella, hidden for fun by some mischievous member and forgotten!

* * *

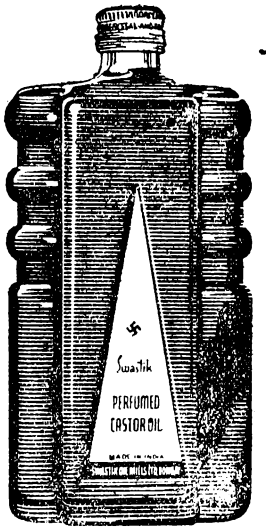
There are four "United States" in the Western Hemisphere: the United States of (North) America, the United Mexican States, the United States of Brazil and the United States of Venezuela.

ERRATA

OUR INDIA advertised on page 26 of the August 15 issue should be dated 1953 and not 1954.

The Address of *Progress of Education* is 624 Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

The subscription for *Teaching* is Rs. 4/- and not Rs. 5/.



for soft hair

and smart grooming . . .

SWASTIK **PERFUMED CASTOR OIL**

it's the best . . .

it's a SWASTIK OIL MILLS *product*

SHILPI. S. 533.

For SCOUTS and GUIDES

"As the good fire warms the circle so may our ideals warm the world."

The All-India Boy Scout's Association which helped in the small savings drive has collected subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,80,-. The Association is one of the many such organisations which have agreed to work as authorised agents of the National Savings Commissioner.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh India's Finance Minister, has congratulated the Association and the Scouts for "their work in the national cause."

* * *

P/L C. M. Patel and second J. D. Mehta of 18th West Bombay completed a 102 miles hike in two stages and thus earned the Hikers' Badge.

* * *

Scouts and Scouters of the Hariyana Shakti Higher Secondary School Group, Kanjhavala and the Government High School Ujwa group assisted in the suppression of locusts in the Delhi rural area.

About Lanterns

If at camp you are running short of kerosene and the oil is too low for the wick to reach it, pour a little water in the tank. Since oil is lighter than water it will rise to the surface and will be raised up to the wick. Remember however, to pour off the water before refilling when you get home.

Ideas for Decoration

Here's a new way to decorate your den. Every time you have a hike have a photographic contest. The best photographs should be enlarged and placed on the wall of the den.

P. L. DEEPAK SAMIN ROY

How about giving your rooms a new look—the scout or guide look? Make your draperies of the same colour as your Scout uniform, and have your patrol badge sewn on them. And I hope you have the lovely Bharat Scouts and Guides calendar. If not try to get one from your Local Association or Headquarters as soon as possible.

P. L. SHANTA ADVANI.

* * *

A Game for Troop or Company Nights

Divide your troop or company into three or four teams. In front of each team place a collection of articles—a ball, a whistle, a piece of rope, etc. (the same number for each team). At a given signal the leader of each picks up an article with his right hand and passes it to the person next to him, who also takes it in his right hand and so the article travels down the line from right hand to right hand. The last person passes the article from his right to his left hand and now it is passed up from the back left-handed. As soon as the leader hands the first article to his neighbour he picks up another to pass it down. And so the game goes on with each person handling 2 objects, and soon both hands of all are occupied, the right in front and the left at the back. The team to get back all the articles first is the winner.

* * *

First Patrol Leader: Does your patrol have a good cook?

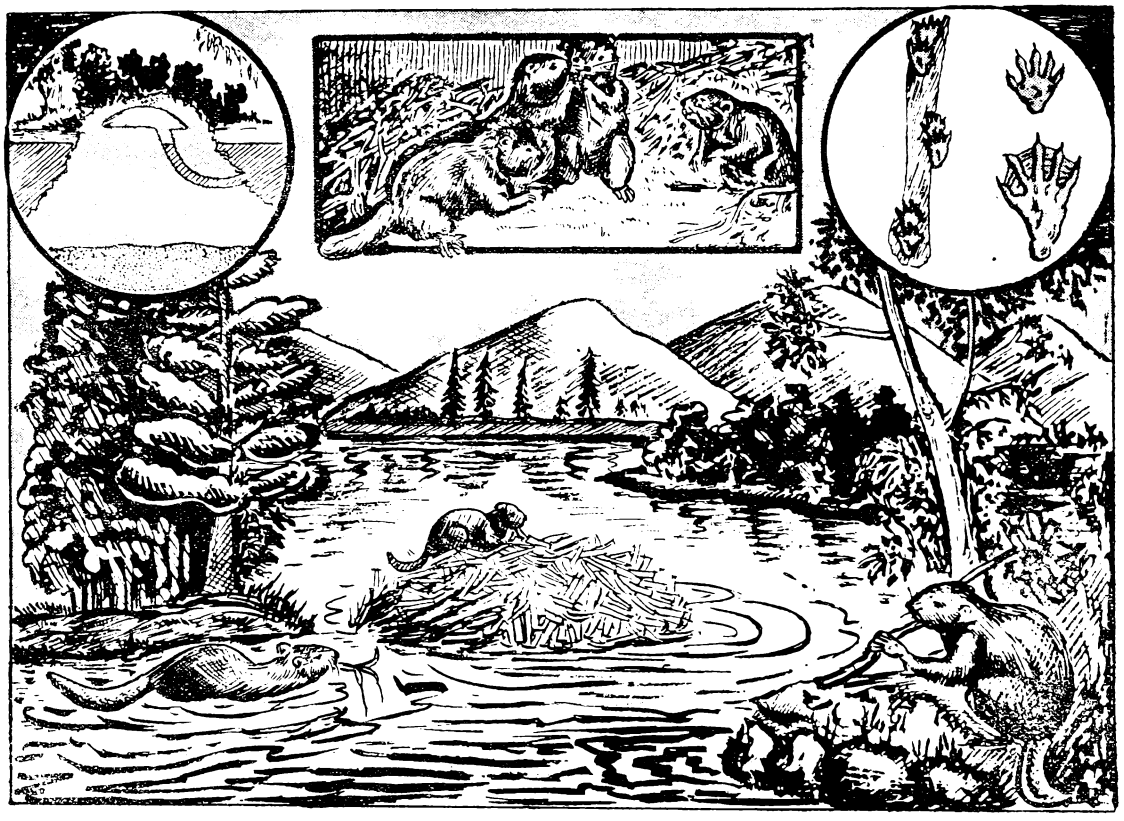
Second Patrol Leader: Good? He treats us like ancient gods—gives us burnt offerings three times a day!

* * *

Tender foot: I thought I saw a snake in the path to camp.

First Class: Why be so excited about it?

Tenderfoot: Because the thing I picked up to hit it with turned out to be a real snake!



This picture shows how the beavers build dams. Insets (L to R) Cross section of a beavers' lodge, beavers at home, webbed feet and footprints.

BEAVERS

NATURE'S DAM-BUILDERS

B. C. BORGES

You hear so much about the construction of dams these days and how useful they are to farmers. But do you know who built the first dam? It was a little animal called the beaver. The beaver looks very much like a large rat. It belongs to a group of animals called 'rodents'—animals that have sharp teeth and like to gnaw at objects.

Beavers used to be quite plentiful in Great Britain and France. They are now found in large numbers in Canada, but there are some in the United States and in Northern Asia. A large adult beaver measures about 30 inches and weighs 50 lbs. These animals live mostly in and near water and have webbed hind feet. This helps them in swimming. They are also good divers and can remain in water for as much as two minutes without coming to the surface for air. The tail of the beaver is large, thick and paddle-shaped. It has many uses. It helps the beaver in swimming and acts as a kind of a rudder. Besides, it is used to smoothen the mud on the wall of the dam. The beaver slaps its tail on the water to let the other beavers know of the approach of the enemy.

Like the bees and the ants, the beavers live in colonies. They make their homes deep in the forests along the banks of streams. Five or

... beavers may live together. They work hard ... live in co-operation to make their life ... comfortable and safe. The beaver's house is ... called a lodge. It is made of branches and ... moss stuck together. The beaver fills in the ... gaps with mud so that no water can enter. ... The lodge is round with a domed roof and the ... walls are sometimes three or four feet thick! ... When the house is ready, it is covered with a ... layer of mud smoothened by means of its ... paddle shaped tail. There are a few open- ... ings in the roof for air and light. The out- ... side covering hardens and is very much like ... concrete. It is difficult for animals to dig in.

Inside the house every member of the ... group has his own bed of moss against the ... wall and the middle space is left as though ... for a living room! Beavers are highly intel- ... ligent animals. The entrance to the lodge is ... a long tunnel with its opening below the water. ... Thus they prevent their enemies from getting ... in.

And now we come to the importance of a ... dam to the beaver. In order that the water ... may always be deep around their house (the ... beavers are excellent swimmers and don't ... mind it) they build a dam to hold back the ... stream. A kind of a moat then surrounds the ... beavers' lodge. There is also another advant- ... age. The water in the deep pond does not ... freeze at the bottom even in the coldest ... weather, and the beavers can move about ... under the ice.

To make their dams beavers have to gnaw ... down trees and drag the logs to the spot where ... the dam is to be built. So beavers are not ... entirely desirable animals. They have been ... known to do considerable damage to valuable ... timber. You can imagine what sharp teeth they ... have!

If the beavers live on a slow moving stream, ... they build a straight dam from bank to bank, ... but if it is swift moving, the dam is curved in ... shape. At the base the dam is broad even as ... much as fifteen feet, but becomes narrower as ... it rises to the surface. The beavers first carry ... logs and then pile rocks on them. When the ... dam is completed it is very strong. Some dams ... have been known to stand for a very long time.

There are not so many beavers now as there used to be. This is because many of them have been trapped for their soft valuable fur. Red Indians eat the flesh of the beaver. A perfume is also made from it. Another reason why less beavers are seen now than formerly is this: as more towns are built trees grow less and so the beavers have to move away for they need hard bark for their food and logs for the dams. Besides the bark of trees, beavers eat roots, buds and berries.

We have seen how much like the humans beavers are in their social life. The mother and father beavers take great care of their young till they are old enough to look after themselves. If through misfortune the parents die, the orphaned beavers are adopted by other members of the community and brought up as their own! You will agree that the beavers are among the most interesting of all the wild animals and that there is much we could learn from them.

o

Although centipedes are supposed to have 100 legs, the common ones seen around in the house have only 15 pairs of legs, the garden variety has 21 pairs. Some species have as many as 200 legs.

For permanent economy, reliability and satisfaction buy all your Sporting Goods from:

Uberoi LIMITED. **285 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona 1**

Telephone No. 2456.

Makers of quality Sports Goods from 1888. Official Supplier to the Indian Hockey Federation from 1928.

HERE and THERE

INDIAN STAMP CENTENARY

INDIA celebrated the first Indian Stamp Centenary on October 1. Stamp-Collectors from all over the world had placed orders with the philatelic Bureaus in India for the special series of postal stamps and souvenir albums which were brought out by the Indian Postal Department on that occassion.

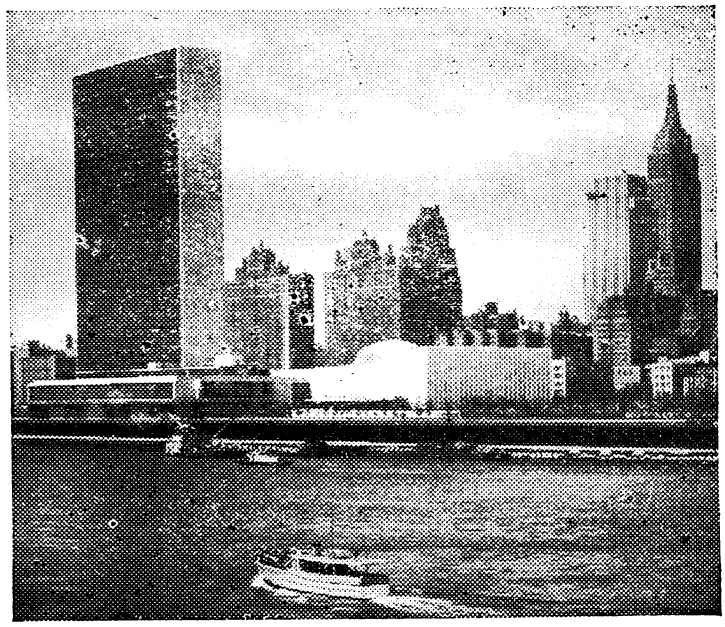
The Postal Department released three souvenir albums and four different denominations of centenary stamps of one anna, 2 annas, 4 annas and 14 annas. The one-anna stamp shows three different modes of transport of mail bags—by runner, camel and by bullock cart. The 2-anna and 14-anna show a pigeon carrying an envelope on the left and an aeroplane on the right.

The 4-anna stamp shows four different modes of transport of mail bags—by steamer, by a postman on a cycle railway train and by aeroplane.

* * *

UNESCO Exhibition

A Scientific Exhibition prepared by the UNESCO will be held in Bombay at the Institute of Science from the 18th. The Department of Education, Bombay is sponsoring it. The main aim is to show how facts about the world around us should be observed. The exhibition has visited all the Pacific countries already.



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

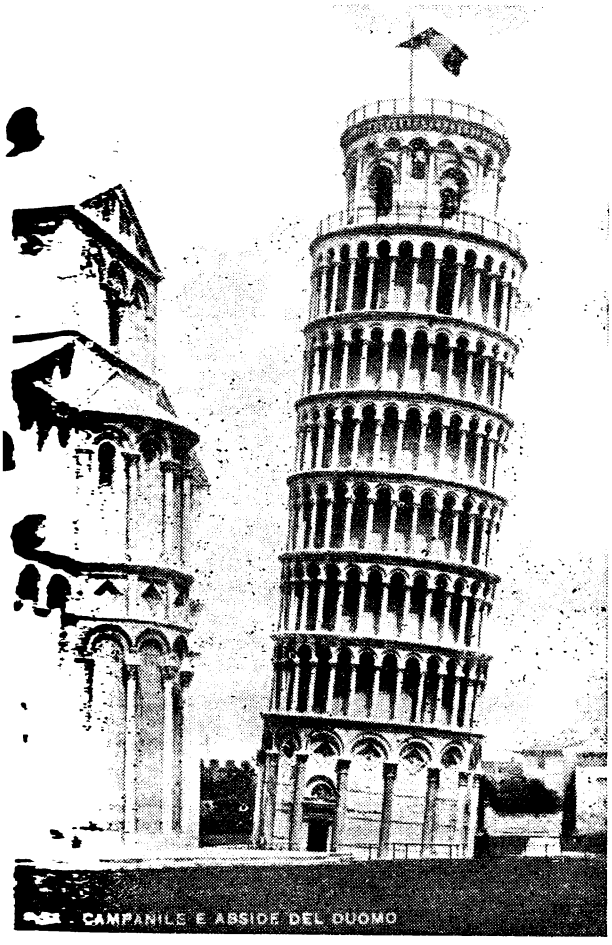
UN Day is observed throughout the world on October 24.

● United Nations Headquarters, in a view from an island in the East River, looms prominently in the famous New York skyline. At right, with its great mast, is the Empire State Building and (near it) the New York "News" Building.

Occupying 18 acres on the river bank, U. N. Headquarters is comprised of three main buildings. The Secretariat Building, the 39-story rectangular structure at left, has two sides made of glass set in aluminum and two of Vermont marble. It houses the U. N. staff and information services.

The Conference Building (the long, low structure in front of the Secretariat) contains offices and meeting rooms for the U. N. specialized agencies and councils, such as the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, with their many associated organizations.

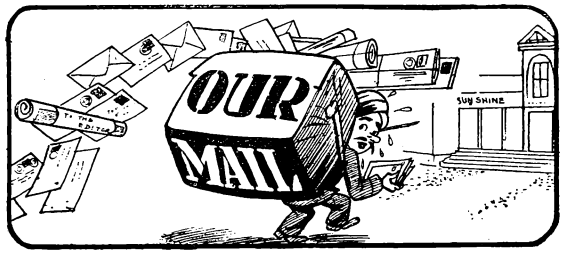
The General Assembly Building, with the odd-shaped roof and dome, provides the main assembly hall (accommodating about 1,000 delegates and 1,000 visitors), conference and committee rooms, lounges for delegates and visitors and radio studios. The three buildings are interconnected to form a co-ordinated architectural unit.



The Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy, which is 179 ft. high, was built about 800 years ago and has been standing 14 feet out of the perpendicular ever since it was first built. But every year there is a slight tilt of 0.04 inches from the perpendicular, and it is not expected to stand more than another 200 years at this rate. An American engineer has suggested drilling holes into the upper or firmer side. This will stop, he believes, the increasing tilt and then the tower may stand another thousand years!

Gold Medal for Children's Film

Mr. Nehru will award the Prime Minister's Gold Medal for the best children's film of the year. Miss Mary Field, pioneer of the Children's film movement in Britain, who has been invited to India by the Cultural Film Society, will advise on various problems connected with the production and exhibition of children's films. She is expected in Delhi about the end of October.



Dear Editor,

I thoroughly enjoyed reading the SUNSHINE magazine. The article which appealed to me most was the "Wolf Boy," I would like more articles like that. I enjoyed all the jokes, and would like some competitions too.

Thank you,

Maureen Bose (Age 14)

Dear Editor,

I enjoyed reading your magazine SUNSHINE very much. Since I am an American girl, I enjoyed reading about 'Raksha Bandhan' festival and why it is kept. I hope you have more similar articles. The article on Ramu, the 'Wolf Boy', was very interesting.

Since I have relatives back home, whom I can't always and easily write and tell of Indian Festivals and Customs, I have already sent away two copies of the Inaugural number as Birthday gifts, to give them a better idea of India and her people.

Thank you again for a really wonderful magazine!

Kathleen Work (Age 11)

Dear Editor,

I was enraptured to receive your magazine SUNSHINE. When I read the Pen Friends column, I considered myself most fortunate because I am keenly interested in penfriendship —specially inland friends.

I wish SUNSHINE the best of luck.

V. N. Thakker (Age 20)

Continued on Back cover

"I've got a brother with 3 ft," "boasted little Shankar. "What do you mean?" asked Govind. "Well my mother got a letter from my brother and he said, "You'd hardly know me—I've grown another foot."

* * *

Patient: Doctor, how can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?

Doctor: By cheque, money-order, or cash.

* * *

Swimming Teacher: Where did you learn to swim so well?

Bright Lad: In the water.

* * *

"Now boys," said the teacher, can you tell me one of the uses of cowhide?"

"Yes," answered a backbencher brightly, "it holds the cow together."

* * *

Teacher to a boy who is half an hour late to school, "You should have been here at nine o'clock."

Boy: Why? What happened?"

* * *

Mother: "Now remember Santosh, there's a ghost in the cupboard."

Santosh: "It's funny mummy, you always think it is me and not the ghost when sweets are missing!"

* * *

Father: What a boy you are for asking questions! I'd like to know what would have happened if I had asked as many questions when I was a little boy.

Son: Perhaps you would have been able to answer some of mine.

* * *

Druggist: Why are you bouncing up and down like that?

Customer: I just took that medicine you sold me and I forgot to shake the bottle.

Two men were travelling together and on the way they bought a tin of good oil. When parting they wanted to take half each. The only measures they had were the full tin which contained exactly 8 lbs, and two empty ones which could hold 5 lbs and 3lbs each. How did they manage to divide the oil equally?

RIDDLES

1. What roads are unpleasant?
2. Which is the laziest mountain in the world?
3. What is it that comes only once in a year but twice in every week?
4. Why is the Navy like curiosity?
5. A man stands in front of a portrait and says, 'Sisters and brothers have I none, Yet that man's father was my father's son!' What relation is he to the man in the portrait?

WHEN AND BY WHOM WERE THE FOLLOWING INVENTED?

1. Telephone.
2. Mercurial Thermometer.
3. Motion Picture Machine.
4. Colour Photography.
5. Fountain Pen.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. The modern name for Persia is.....
2. True or False: The moon revolves on its own axis.
3. What does K. M. P. P. stand for?
4. Name the capital of Manipur.
5. By whom was the Servants of India Society founded?
6. Which is the biggest island of the West Indies?
7. Who discovered Penicillin?
8. Where will the next Olympics be held?
9. How many grooves has a gramophone record?
10. Where is the world's largest bridge?

Answers on page 29

Prime Minister's Visit to China

Prime Minister Nehru is expected to leave for China on October 16. The visit will be of a friendly nature to a neighbouring country. He is likely to tour China for 15 days. On his way to Peking the Prime Minister will halt at Rangoon where he will meet the Burmese Prime Minister U Nu. He may also stop at Hanoi in Indo-China.

More Schools for Madras

The Madras Government has sanctioned the opening of 1,270 single-teacher schools, thus providing jobs for the educated unemployed. The Scheme will raise the literacy percentage in the State, while reducing unemployment.

Five-Year Plan for Study in Hyderabad

Government has decided that the Five-Year Plan should form a subject of study at the secondary school stage. Three books have been recommended for this purpose. They include the "Five-Year Plan of Hyderabad" and "We have a Plan". The Five-Year Plan will be included in History and Geography and one period per week will be allotted.

RADIO MONTH

"THE All-India Radio Month" was inaugurated on October 2 by Dr. B. V. Keskar, the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Broadcasting in India is 30 years old but there are only two radios for every 1000 of the population, The objective of the "Radio Month" is to encourage listening habits so that more and more people may benefit from this instrument of mass education.

FLOOD RELIEF—

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?

The greatest of English dramatists, Shakespeare, tells us that we should always look for "the soul of goodness in things evil" and truly the terrible floods in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have brought out the better side of human nature. People all over India are rushing to the relief of the destitute men, women and children.

One of the most magnificent efforts was made recently by the Film stars in Bombay. Dressed in colourful costumes they went out into the thoroughfares of the city collecting funds. Men, women and children lined the streets and gave their mite willingly. Many divested themselves of their coats, shirts and caps. One school-girl paid Rs. 101/- for an actress' autograph.

Moved by the sufferings of the flood victims, the Commerce College students in Poona held their annual social without refreshments. The proceeds, Rs. 400, thus collected were sent to the Flood Relief Fund.

Other colleges and schools have also collected money in a similar manner and donated it for flood relief.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides and other Youth Organizations in the country have also rendered yeoman service in this worthy cause.

The barbers in Indore gave free haircuts to their customers on September 22 and 23. The customers, however, had to contribute to the flood Relief Fund.

These fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters of ours, who were as busy and happy as ourselves have suddenly lost all they ever had and must start all over again. Much more help is needed—more clothes, more food, more money. Diwali can be used to collect things to bring hope and happiness to these sad and poor fellow citizens of ours. Gifts should be sent to the District Collector or to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Hindi Institute at Agra

The Agra University will have a department known as the Hindi Institute from the next Academic session.

The department will mainly translate into Hindi works from other languages and do research work with a view to developing Hindi language and lierature. An exhaustive Hindi dictionary is also to be prepared by this institute.

United States Army Signal Corps has developed this new long-distance camera with a 100-inch lens. It penetrates atmospheric haze and catches in its field of vision good detail from as far as 30 miles away. Two men are needed to operate it.

The new giant-eye camera will be used to take pictures impossible with the usual lens or when aerial photographs are impractical. The four-element lens weighs about 40 pounds and is 2 feet deep and 9½inches in diameter.

The soldier at left is sighting through the telescopic view-finder mounted beside the big lens. In focusing, the 100-inch lens remains stationary; the box, or back portion of the camera, is moved in or out to bring the desired image into position.

* * *

LONG RANGE CAMERA

THE INDUSTRIAL DIAMOND

L. B. SADGUN

MOST people imagine that a diamond is merely a sparkling gem but few realize that about 80 percent of the world's output is used for industrial purposes.

Over 95 percent of the world's diamonds are obtained from Africa. Other countries like the United States of America, Brazil, India (Golconda), etc., do produce diamonds but only in very small quantities.

Diamonds of all varieties are found in nature in two types of deposit:

1. Kimberlete, from which they are extracted by mining operations and 2. Alluvial deposits, where they occur in gravel beds along river or ocean terraces.

Diamonds are found in various colours: blue, red, green, pink, yellow and sometimes even grey or black due to the presence of traces of foreign materials. Diamonds, as any other precious stone, are weighed in carats.

One carat=.200 gram=3.17 grains. Most diamonds are small, but diamonds discovered in Africa in 1875 weighed almost 1½ lbs. Some of the celebrated diamonds are:—

1. *The Hope.* Fine sapphire in colour; weight 44.5 carats.

2. *The Koh-i-noor* 186 carats.

3. *The Cullinan,* Original weight 3032 carats.

4. *The Pitt,* 136.2 carats.

The real Diamond is transparent to X-rays whereas glass used in imitation of diamond is nearly opaque to these rays. X-rays thus furnish a ready means for separating imitation diamonds from the real gems.

The principal physical property of the diamond which makes it so valuable in industry is its great hardness. But although diamond is extremly hard, it is not a stable form of carbon. When heated in the absence of air it undergoes a blackening at the surface at about 600 degrees centigrade.

The unique hardness of the diamond renders it extremely useful as a lathe tool for turning objects like aluminium pistons for motor car or air-craft engines. The watch industry utilizes diamond tools extensively. 'Grinding' is a very important part of modern machine-shop practice and 'diamond grinding' plays a vital role in engineering. In the stone cutting industry, large diamond saws are used for cutting marble, granite, sandstone and other materials employed for building monuments smaller diamond saws are used for cutting earthenware pipes and tiles and for cutting channel samples of rocks underground. The industrial diamonds have been used for many years in the mining industry in exploratory drilling.

Diamond drills of a smaller size are employed for rapidly and neatly piercing glass, porcelain tile, brick, concrete, stones etc., Even the dental profession now makes extensive use of diamond furnished drills.

The oldest use of the industrial diamond is, as most of you know, as a glass cutter. Various engraving and marking tools for inscribing glass, porcelain or metal are provided with a diamond point. The diamond is now being used for gramophone needles and as a cutting point for recording grooves in gramophone records.

Answers to Quiz on page 26

1. Iran.
2. True.
3. Kisan Majdoor Praja Party.
4. Imphal.
5. G. K. Gokhale.
6. Cuba.
7. Sir Alexander Fleming.
8. Melbourne, Australia.
9. One.
10. San Francisco.

THINGS TO MAKE AND DO

An Interesting Game

If you are fond of making things it is a good idea to collect such things as corks, empty boxes of matches, empty reels, cards etc.

You can make a very interesting game with used invitation cards that are blank on one side.

Cut them into equal sizes about the size of playing cards. Now very neatly write on each card something like this:

1. Name a River beginning with D
2. Name any Conveyance

Cut out pictures of things and paste them on some of the cards. Have quite a heap of such cards.

To play the game you also need a box of letters for word making. These too can very easily be made by you if you do not have them already. Place the letters in the centre. One of the players turns over one of the large cards and without speaking all the players start spelling out whatever it indicates. For example if No 2 has been turned over, you may spell "cycle" or "ship," "car" etc. But of these "car" is the best because it will take the shortest time. The player who gets it right first keeps the card. At the end of the game the one that has most cards has won.

Old and young alike can get a lot of fun out of this game.

Answers to Inventions Quiz on page 26

1. 1876. Bell.
2. 1714, Fahrenheit.
3. 1893, Edison
4. 1892, Ives.
5. 1884, Waterman.

Answers to Riddles on page 26

1. Crossroads.
2. Mount Everest.
3. The letter 'e'.
4. Because it sends men to sea.
5. Father.

* * *

Solution: This is how they poured it from one vessel to another till they had 4 lbs in each of the two larger vessels:

8 0 0, 0 5 3, 3 2 3, 6 0 2, 1 5 2, 1 4 3, 4 4 0.

Make the popular Picnic Puri and Potato Bhaji yourselves.

WASH a lb. of potatoes well and put them to boil in their skin or jackets with enough water to cover them. After 10 minutes poke them with a fork and if they are done remove from the fire. If the skin has burst and they seem a little too tender put them into cold water and leave aside. Now take 2 cups full of whole wheat flour and mix into it 2 teaspoons of ghee and ¼ teaspoon salt. Then slowly pouring a little water at a time, knead into a fairly stiff dough. Cover and put aside while you get back to the potatoes. Remove the skin and cut into small cubes. Sprinkle with ¼ teaspoon haldi and ½ teaspoon salt. Shake the pan so that all the potatoes get salted. Add chopped green chillies according to taste.

Put the frying pan on the fire with a table spoon of oil or ghee. When a smoke rises from it throw in a few curry leaves, then ¼ teaspoon white zira, ¼ teaspoon mustard seed and a pinch of powdered asafoetida. As soon as the mustard seed begins to crackle, put in the potato and carefully turn it around so that it does not get mashed. After 2 minutes remove it from the fire. If desired, some finely chopped coriander leaves (Kotmir) and scraped coconut may be sprinkled on top.

To make the puris you need a *kadai* or deep frying pan with enough ghee or dalda to allow the puri to float. While the ghee is getting hot roll the puris. If you are not good at rolling them round, roll out a lot of dough on a board and then cut with a cup or tin cover. It is best if two of you do this together. Do not put into the frying pan till you see smoke rise above the ghee. As soon as you put it in press it down lightly with the frying spoon and then leave it. You will see your puri puff up like a ball.

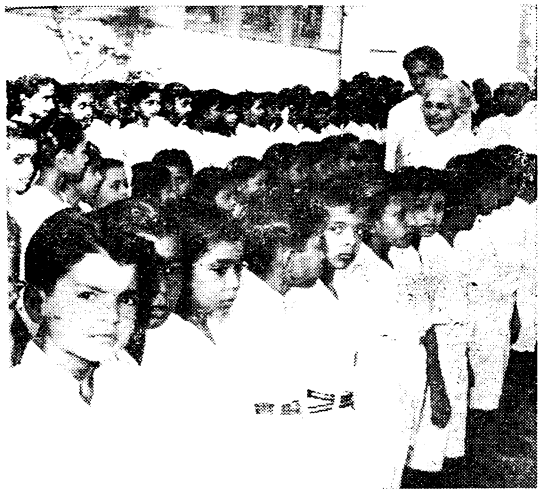
Answers to Sports Quiz

1. Tennis
2. Kishenlal
3. Bombay
4. Jaroslav Drobny
5. Nandu Natekar

BALKAN-JI-BARI

KUMARI MUMTAZ MOTIWALLA

An organisation after the children's own heart—that is what the Balkan-Ji-Bari is. Children under fourteen from all communities, numbering over 4500, meet at least once a week in their leisure time. They play games, hear or tell stories, sing songs, recite poems, read books, prove their skill at handicrafts and occasionally see a film. They observe national days and festivals. They even go for excursions and trips under the care of their elder "brothers" and "sisters."



Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, inspecting the 'Garden of Honour'

Some of the highlights of this year were the annual session at Patna, a North-East India educational tour, children's musical festival, concerts and sports. The Balkan-Ji-Bari also conducts a Pen-friends League and exchanges of gifts between the children of India and those of other countries. Recently the University of Minnesota, U. S. A. sent a student to study and write a thesis on this organisation.

For the future, the Balkan-Ji-Bari hopes to help handicapped children and to produce good and interesting literature and films for children.

The Balkan-Ji-Bari was founded by "Dada" or "elder brother" on the 1st of October 1926. This month it celebrates its twenty-ninth birthday. Ever since its beginning, it has grown from strength to strength and has had an eventful history in its own way. Its roots have spread to nearly all the States of the Indian Republic for it now has more than 350 centres all over the country. Children's Own Libraries and libraries for Child Welfare workers are a leading feature. The Balkan-Ji-Bari also conducts Children's Corners in certain newspapers, besides its two monthly journals—"The Home and The World" and "Gulistan."

* * *

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit has been appointed India's High Commissioner for U.K. in place of Shri B. G. Kher who has resigned.

She was India's Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. during 1947-49 and India's Ambassador to the U.S.A. during 1949-51. She was President of the U. N. General Assembly from September 1953 until recently.

She will assume charge in the middle of November.

"KHATAU VOILES"

ACT NOW.....CUT HERE.....AND POST

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

To
THE Circulation Manager
SUNSHINE
Shivajinagar, Poona 5.

Annual Post Free Subscription Rates per copy	
Inland	Rs. 5/8
Abroad	US$ 2.00 or Sh. 13

Sir,

I am sending by M. O. / Cheque Rs. ..... As. ..... for ..... copy/copies

If remittance is made by cheque add six annas for Bank Commission

to be forwarded as indicated below.

Signature ..... Address ..... Date .....

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

TOWN ..... DIST. ..... STATE .....

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....
(Gift Subscription)

TOWN ..... DIST. ..... STATE .....

(Please fill in BLOCK LETTERS)

Orders per V. P. P. also will be accepted.
Additional names and addresses of friends and relatives for whom you want to give gift subscriptions or who are likely to subscribe, may be written in block letters on a separate sheet.

PEN FRIENDS

R. Ganesh, (21), Madras Veterinary College Hostel, Vepery, Madras 7, India. Hobbies: Stamps, Photography, pictures, Novels and pen pals. Wants to correspond with boys or girls from India and Pakistan.

V. N. Thakker, (20, Intermediate Commerce), C/O Pragji Koowarji (Dist. Kaira) Anand. (Gujarat) W. Rly. Hobbies: Photography and collection of Specimens of Art.

Prem B. Lall, (17), 86-D, Market Rd. New Delhi-1., Hobbies: Music, photography, Sports and Correspondence.

Miss I. Jumat, (18), "Darwin Dale", Pilimatalawa, Via Kadugasnawa Ceylon: Hobbies: Reading, Stamps, Indian film stars, pictures and photography. (Girls only)

K. K. Dhanani, (21), Steno-typist, Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer. Hobbies: Swimming, skating, boating and reading Psychological and other books. Interests: Music and dancing.

Mohan Lal Sharma, Naurata Mal Street, Jaitu (Pepsu) Hobbies: Stamps and coins, riding and singing.

Jang Bhadare Goyal, Chaina Bazaar, Jaitu, (Pepsu) Hobbies: Stamps and coins, riding and singing.

Madan Mohan Chopra (20), XV-9574, Multani Dhanda, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi. Hobbies: Stamps, pictures, writing letters to foreign countries.

Eberhard Polenze, Dusseldorf-Eller, AM Krahnap-21, Germany. Hobbies: Sports, Foreign Languages, Music and Reading.

Gopal K. Hirlekar, (18), Prabhudesai Chawl, Naupada (Thana) Hobbies: Keenly interested in stamps and correspondence.

MACMILLAN

FREE INDIA

By

Prof. N. K. Aggarwala and Miss A. G. Stock

Illustrated. **Re. 1-11-0**

In this book, with 72 illustrations, a clear account in a very simple style is given mostly in the form of stories of how India stands today with the dawn of freedom. The brief questions and notes given at the end of each chapter are just what the students will read with interest.

MAKERS OF TODAY

By

Diwan Chand Sharma

Rs. 2

In this handy little book, the author has brought together the biographies of illustrious men of the world. Each one of them came to be associated with a recognised set of values in his or her lifetime and thus has contributed immensely to the march of civilization.

MACMILLAN & CO. LTD.

BOMBAY **CALCUTTA** **MADRAS**

Jutta Langenearn set up a new world swimming record for the women's one hundred metres butterfly stroke by covering the distance in 1 m. 16.6 secs at the European swimming championships. The former record was for 1 m. 16.9 sec., set up by Eva Szekly of Hungary in 1951.

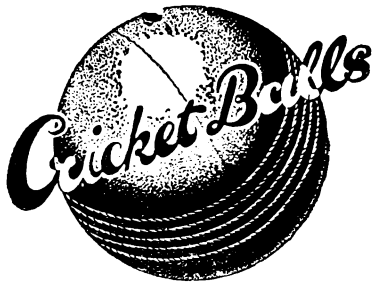
* * *

Ronnie Moore, a twenty-one-year old New Zealander, recently won the World Speedway Championship at Wembley. He was unbeaten in five rides to total fifteen points. Cycling is popular the world over.

* * *

Loader is voted the best young cricketer of the year by the members of the Cricket Writer's club.

THE BRADMAN OF INDIA



Give your son our neater, better looking and better playing CAPTAIN TOGO cricket bat. Give him his life's chance of becoming "The Bradman of India" or "Vijay Hazare" of the future generation.

SATHE——SPORTS

The House of Good Sportsmen, Poona 4

Ivan Andreadis and Vaclau Tercha, the well-known Czech Table tennis stars will be in India on a five weeks tour in October when they will play exhibition and international matches at several centres under the auspices of the Table Tennis Federation of India.

* * *

Miss Sayeed Sultana, India's No. 1 woman table tennis player, once more showed her superiority over her rivals when she beat Meena Parande, the Maharashtra star, in the women's finals, thus securing the triple crown, in the College of Engineering, Open Table Tennis Tournament in Poona in which many of India's ace players took part.

* * *

A Cambridge University rowing crew is on its way back to England from Japan where it had been invited for a series of races against top Japanese crews. The Secretary of the Japanese Amateur Rowing Association which was responsible for the invitation, said, seeing them off, that he was sure that contacts like these would not only improve the standard of sports but would make for better relations between countries.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. The Davis Cup means supremacy in	1. Cricket 2. Badminton 3. Tennis.
2. Who captained the Indian Hockey Team in London in the 1948 Olympics?	1. Walter D'Souza 2. Kishen Lal 3. Leo Pinto
3. Which State won the Interstate Football Championship this year?	1. Bengal 2. Hyderabad 3. Bombay
4. Who is the present World Amateur Tennis Champion?	1. Jaroslav Drobny 2. Ken Rosewell 3. Tony Trabert
5. Who is India's No 1 Badminton Player?	1. Amritlal Dewan 2. T. N. Seth 3. N. Nateker

Answers on page 30

BOOK REVIEWS

FREE INDIA: By Prof. N. K. Aggarwala and Miss A. G. Stock.
Macmillan & Co. Ltd. 1954.

Teachers of Social Studies (a new synthesis of History, Geography and Citizenship-training) in Indian schools will welcome this small publication which gives in about 147 pages the essential features of new India. The future citizens of Free India will find in this small book evidence of the national Five Year Plan, summary of the Character of Freedom, meaning of our Flag and introduction to the three "Pillars of our Freedom"—The Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Each topic is well illustrated and explaned in about 15 pages—a complete and well planned lesson it is.

Incidentally, as we wish to present to our children a living, smiling and active Mahatma, two of the photographs included seem better dropped. The book is highly recommended for school children who can read simple English. It is nicely printed and in clear and bold letters. Its cover page is also attractive and rich in depiction of India's culture.

Professor C. N. PATWADHAN
St. Xaxier's Institute of Education, Bombay

TO OUR READERS:

Please let us know what you like and what you do not like in this magazine. We must know that to be able to make "SUNSHINE" useful and enjoyable to as many children 13 to 17 years of age as possible. Send us your opinions and your suggestions. If you like this magazine —most children seem to—and want it to be a success, tell others about it and ask them too to spread "SUNSHINE".

FOR SPORTS GOODS

— House of Choice —

ORIENTAL SPORTS
Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Poona Camp.

Finest Selections always on display
Quality and Service Guaranteed.

There are

more **than**

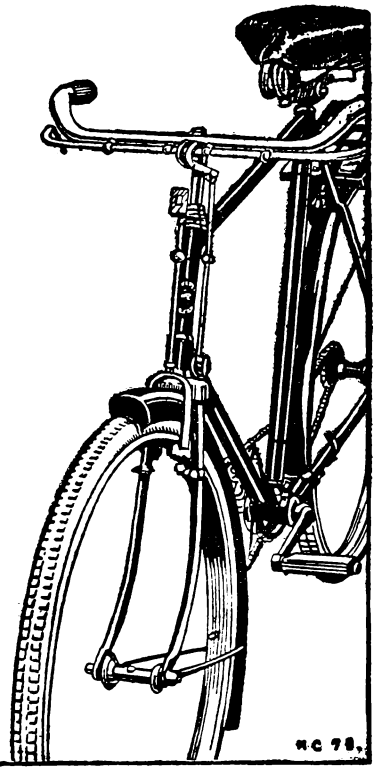
700,000

Hind Cycles

on the road today

HIND

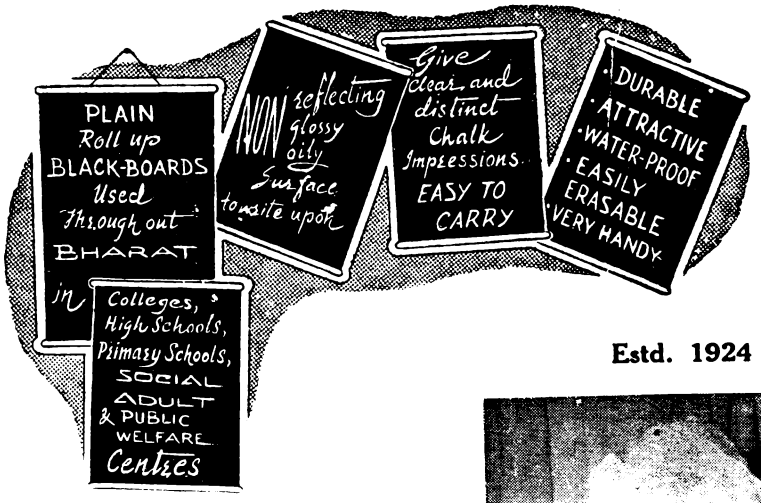
built stronger to last longer



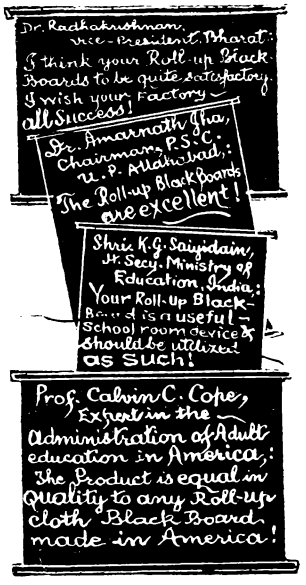
HIND CYCLES LTD., 250, Worli, BOMBAY 18.

Sole Distributors for Bombay State, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Cutch and South India:
HIND CYCLE SUPPLY SYNDICATE, 345, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Approved for Use in Schools
by
Directors of Education of All States in BHARAT



Estd. 1924


Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, Bharat:
I think your Roll-up Black Boards to be quite satisfactory. I wish your Factory —
all Success!
Dr. Amarnath Jha, Chairman, P.S.C., U. P. Allahabad:
The Roll-up Black Boards are excellent!
Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Jt. Secy. Ministry of Education, India:
Your Roll-Up Black Board is a useful — School room device & should be utilized as such!
Prof. Calvin C. Cope, Expert in the Administration of Adult education in America:
The Product is equal in Quality to any Roll-up cloth Black Board made in America!

Use Megh's famous

ROLL UP

BLACKBOARDS

Obtainable from:

MEGH SLATE FACTORY LTD.
Post Box No. 24
BARAMATI (Poona), INDIA

Highly Appreciated by Teachers & Educationists at Home and Abroad

Edited and published by G. S. Krishnayya for the Sunshine Publishing House, 5556 Shivajinagar, Poona 5, and printed by O. A. Skau at the Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Poona 1, India. —543-54.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

Of the hundreds of things that would interest a child, neither the class-room nor the literature available is able to deal with adequately. "SUNSHINE" is undoubtedly a great effort to fill a gap in our school literature.

S. Govindarajulu
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

* * *

I have read the magazine with great interest and appreciation. I think the name SUNSHINE is brilliant. If we can help you in any way, please let me know. You certainly have our good wishes and our hope that the magazine will get thoroughly established and play its part in the moulding of the mind of the youth of the nation.

W. Scopes, National Christian Council of India, Nagpur

* * *

I have read through every page of the magazine and have no hesitation in saying that it is an excellent production. It fulfils a real purpose and fulfils it admirably. I feel you have the right ideas and no adolescent boy or girl will want to miss a single number after reading your inaugural number of 15th August.

C. Mayadas,
Retired Director of Agriculture, U. P.
Lucknow

* * *

Need I say how welcome such a magazine would be to the children! Verily it shall bring "SUNSHINE" to them. I wish all success to you in this venture and may the "SUNSHINE" sun for ever shine bright.

B. M. Sapat,
Rotarian President, Ratlam

* * *

It is being realised throughout the whole of India that there is a lack of literature, magazines and periodicals suitable for children. I am sure "SUNSHINE" will partly meet this much felt need.

B. Prasad
Director of Public Instruction, Orissa

* * *

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the conception and production of so attractive a periodical for children.

Principal, Dharmaraja College.
Kandy, Ceylon

* * *

Really it is the sort of magazine in which the school going children are sure to take delight.

Superintendent,
Poynad A. M. School, Alibag

* * *

THE BHARAT BOMBAY SCOUT

A magazine of this type and standard was a long felt need of the children and the adults. We wish to draw our Scouters' and Guiders' attention to the *New Khar-Kamai* idea given in the magazine. We thank the editor for his generous offer to Scouts and Guides.

What children read is of great importance in ing for good citizenship. I wish you every suc this big undertaking.

Lt. General S. M. Shrinagesh, G.O.C. -in-Southern Command

* * *

I am sure, the periodical will justify its nam will be instrumental in propagating ligh culture. If it provides our boys and girls wit able reading material which, whi'e entertaining fosters in them Gandhiji's ideals of brotherh man, it will have fulfilled its high aims. I wis laudable undertaking the best of success.

Tri'ochan Singh
Director of Public Instruction,

* * *

In these days when the country is being with corrupting literature, your attempt to our younger generation with healthy reading correct ideals and sane ideas is praiseworthy. gladly do what is in may power to popular magazine.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Joseph Pa
Auxiliary Bishop, Ernal

* * *

Congratulations on the first issue of "SUNS I am very glad that you are being able to your long-cherished ambition to provide Inc a first rate children's magazine.

Clifford Manshar
Chief Cultural Affairs
American Embassy, Ne

* * *

I am now looking forward to the Octob My sincere thanks for this venture of you bless you and your undertaking and make t a great success.

M. Rosa Bravi, The Mother
Canossa High School, Bo

* * *

I am very glad to know that you have Children's Magazine and have named i SHINE". I do hope it will bring good cl sunshine to our schools. I have recommend the reading room of secondary schools of t

C. L. Kapur
Director of Public Instruction,

* * *

"EDUCATIONAL INDIA" Masulipatnam

We daresay the magazine in view of national outlook and of its many excellen features will be found highly useful not high school boys and girls but also for tea parents. We are happy to hear a Hindi soon to follow . . . . get up superb and within the grasp of an average child.